

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS**

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Plaintiff- Appellee,

v

DAMEON MICHAEL-JAMES
SPENCER,

Defendant-Appellant.

Supreme Court Nos. 169418,
169399

Court of Appeals Nos.
376726, 276714

Charlevoix County Circuit Court

Case No. 23-050114-FC

Emmet County Circuit Court: 2024-005611-
FC

**EXHIBITS TO BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
MICHIGAN AND JUVENILE LAW CENTER IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT-
APPELLANT**

Miriam J. Aukerman (P63165)
American Civil Liberties Union
Fund of Michigan
1514 Wealthy St, Suite 260
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
(616) 301-0930
maukerman@aclumich.org

Riya Saha Shah (PA Bar #200644)
Juvenile Law Center
1800 JFK Blvd., Ste. 1900B
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 625-0551
rshah@jlc.org

Pallavi Bugga (CA 360317)
Bonsitu Kitaba-Gaviglio (P78822)
American Civil Liberties Union
Fund of Michigan
2966 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, MI 48201
(313) 462-2007 x860
pbugga@aclumich.org
bkitaba@aclumich.org

Counsel for Amici Curiae

RECEIVED by MCOA 7/20/2026 4:31:42 PM

Index of Exhibits

- A. Expert Report in *Does III v Whitmer*, No. 22-cv-10209 (ED Mich) (“*Does III* Expert Report”)
- B. SORA Summary of Restrictions

Exhibit A:

Expert Report in *Does III v Whitmer*,
No. 22-cv-10209 (ED Mich) (“*Does III*
Expert Report”)

Amended Report of
German Marquez Alcala, James J. Prescott and R. Karl Hanson
Re: Class Data in *Does III v. Whitmer*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	2
I. Qualifications.....	6
II. Methodology.....	6
III. Classification of Registrants for Analytical Purposes	7
IV. Demographics of People on Michigan’s Registry.....	9
V. Tier Classifications and Publication of Information.....	11
VI. Recidivism Rates for People on Michigan’s Registry.....	12
VII. Time Offense-Free in the Community and Desistance	17
VIII. Use of Risk Assessments and Risk Assessment Scores	23
IX. Offense History of People on Michigan’s Registry.....	25
X. Women on Michigan’s Registry	29
XI. Children on Michigan’s Registry	29
XII. Comparing People in Different Tier Levels	30
XIII. Registrants’ Employment, Housing, and Internet Use.....	32
XIV. Data on Enforcement	34
XV. Class and Subclass Information	36
XVI. Additional Data Analysis	40
XVII. Statement of Compensation	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. As of January 24, 2023, there were **45,145 people subject to Michigan's Sex Offenders Registration Act (SORA)**, of whom about **98% (44,154 people)** live, work or go to school in Michigan, or are incarcerated in Michigan. The other **991 (2%)** have moved out of state but remain subject to SORA.¹

2. Of the **44,154** registrants in Michigan, **80% (35,235 people)** are living in the community, and **20% (8,919 people)** are incarcerated.

3. 98% of registrants (44,076 people) are male and 2% (1,063 people) are female. 72% (32,582 people) are white, 25% (11,119 people) are Black/African-American, and 3% (1,444 people) are other races.

4. Sexual recidivism risk declines with age. Of registrants living in the community, 8% (2,896 people) are over 70; 19% (6,737 people) are 60-69; 24% (8,554 people) are 50-59; and 25% (8,956 people) are 40-49. Only 23% of registrants living in the community (8,092 people) are under age 40.

5. **73% of registrants (32,937 people)** are **Tier III** registrants who are subject to SORA for life. **20% of registrants (8,887 people)** are **Tier II** registrants who are subject to SORA for 25 years. **7% of registrants (3,191 people)** are **Tier I** registrants, subject to SORA for 15 years.

6. 90% of registrants living in the community (31,632 people) in Michigan are on the online registry.

7. 10% of registrants currently subject to SORA have been convicted of a subsequent registrable offense (4,000/41,133, based on current registrants ever released to the community). Conversely, 90% of the registrants have not been convicted of a new sexual offense after their initial registration. **Of registrants**

¹ This report has been revised from an earlier report, issued on June 21, 2023, in response to Defendants' concern that the original report included all people who had left Michigan as part of the total class. As explained in Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Response to Class Data Report, ¶¶2-7, SORA specifically provides that non-residents who were convicted in Michigan on or after July 1, 2011, must register, although SORA exempts them from ongoing reporting requirements. M.C.L. § 28.723(3). In addition, because past registration obligations in Michigan can trigger registration obligations in other states, prior Michigan registrants may be impacted by this Court's decision. It is not completely clear, however, given the class definition, whether the Left Michigan Group and Primary Class totals should exclude people who are not currently subject to SORA, but will be if they return to Michigan. In order to be as conservative as possible in our report, we have re-run the data and edited the report using the narrower description of the Left Michigan Group (limited to departed registrants with a registrable Michigan conviction on or after July 1, 2011).

living in the community in Michigan, 93% (32,609) have never been convicted of a subsequent registrable offense.

8. The overall recidivism rates fail to account for the fact that different registrants have been in the community for varying amounts of time. **Using a fixed five-year follow-up period, the observed recidivism rates varied between 2.9% and 4.9%. Using a fixed 10-year follow-up period, the observed recidivism rates varied between 5.7% and 7.2%.** (To be clear, these numbers refer to individuals who are re-convicted at least once after their initial registrable convictions.) These recidivism rates are on the low end of the range observed for contemporary sexual recidivism studies in the U.S.

9. Statistics from the most recent cohorts provide the best estimate of the likelihood of recidivism. The recidivism rates in the more recent cohorts (2010 – 2014) were lower than for older cohorts (1995 – 1999). **The more recent rates indicate that the vast majority of people being put on the registry today—93% to 95%—would not be convicted of another registrable offense over a 10-year follow-up period.**

10. The amount of time that a person has spent recidivism-free in the community is strongly correlated with reductions in risk. Of registrants living in the community, **31% have been living in the community without a new sex offense conviction** for more than 20 years, **15%** for 15-20 years, **18%** for 10-15 years, **18%** for 5-10 years, **12%** for 2-5 years, and **7%** for 0-2 years.

11. The number of registrants who have been in the community without incurring a new registrable offense allows for the estimation of the overall number who would present very low risk of sexual offending. Very low risk of sexual offending is defined here as the expected lifetime rate of a first-time sexual offense conviction for males in the general population, **approximately 2%.**

12. Applying normed research on the recidivism rates for people who have been living in the community without a new sex offense conviction, **it is reasonable to conclude that there are between 17,000 and 19,000 people on Michigan’s registry who are no more likely to be convicted of a sexual offense than males in the general population.**

13. In addition, **there are thousands more whose projected risk level is only somewhat above the 2% rate for males in the general population.** The rate for those registrants is comparable to that of first-time detected sexual offending by individuals who have a nonsexual criminal conviction but no history of detected sexual offending (3-4% lifetime rate), and who—like males in the general population, are not on the registry. For example, 25% of registrants (11,330 people) are

60 years of age or older. The recidivism rates of registrants who are over 60 is in that same 3-4% range.

14. The Michigan Department of Corrections does an average of 143 Static-99/R risk assessments for class members per month. On the previous version of the Static-99 (which used different risk categories), 36% scored low risk; 34% scored low-moderate risk; 22% scored moderate-high risk; and 8% scored high risk. Using the current version of the Static-99R risk levels, 7% scored very low risk; 19% scored below average risk; 43% scored average risk; 22% scored above average risk; and 9% scored well above average risk. In both scoring systems roughly 70% of registrants scored at average or below-average risk. These risk distribution scores are comparable to those in national samples.

15. Of registrants living in the community who had Michigan convictions, **84% had offenses other than criminal sexual conduct in the first degree.** These data belie the common assumption that people on the registry have almost all committed the most serious offenses.

16. 94% of registrants (42,294 people) have Michigan convictions, while 7% (3,100 people) have convictions from other jurisdictions.

17. Women make up only a tiny fraction of registrants. They have very low recidivism rates. **Of women registrants in the community, 98% have never been convicted of a second registrable offense.**

18. **5% of registrants (2,037 people) are subject to SORA for a juvenile adjudication (as a child).** Of those for whom it was possible to calculate the age at the time of offense, 3% (52 people) were under 14 at the time of the offense; 19% (312 people) were 14 years old; 35% (569 people) were 15 years old; 30% (480 people) were 16 years old; and 13% (215 people) were 17 years old. **99% have never been convicted of a second registrable offense.** Many of these children committed their offense years ago. 76% are now 30 years of age or older.

19. **SORA's tier levels are inversely correlated to risk:** people in Tier I have the highest risk scores on the Static-99R, Tier II the next highest, and Tier III the lowest. Specifically, 63% of the people in Tier I were above average risk on Static-99R, compared to 44% of the people in Tier II, and 28% of the individuals in Tier III. Tier III registrants have also spent more time recidivism free in the community than Tier II registrants, who have spent more time recidivism free in the community than Tier I registrants.

20. **45% of class members living in the community (16,005 people) reported no current employment.** The unemployment rate in Michigan in January 2023 (when the Michigan State Police ran the class member data) was 4.3%.

21. **12% of class members living in the community who have reported addresses for at least ten years have reported being without housing at some time.**

22. Among class members living in the community who are required to report email and internet identifiers (i.e., those with an offense date after July 1, 2011), **only 62% (5,061 people) reported any email address or internet identifier. Only 60% (4,909 people) reported using email, and only 24% (1,968 people) reported using some other non-email internet identifier** (e.g., Facebook, Instagram). By contrast, 93% of adult Americans use the internet.

23. Among registrants in the community, 10% (3,582 people) are listed as non-compliant. 87% of these instances of non-compliance relate to issues with identification (maintaining an ID) or paying fees required under SORA.

24. There are approximately **45,145 people** in the **Primary Class** (as of January 24, 2023). Determining membership of the subclasses was relatively simple for some of the subclasses, and quite complicated for others. While work to confirm the composition of the subclasses is continuing, the best estimates at this time are:

- a. There are approximately **31,249 people (69% of the class)** in the **Pre-2011 Ex Post Facto Subclass**.
- b. There are approximately **16,723 people (37% of the class)** in the **Retroactive Extension of Registration Subclass**, although this number is a very rough estimate, subject to revision.
- c. The composition of the **Barred from Petitioning Subclass** has not yet been ascertained.
- d. There are an approximately 276 people with Michigan convictions in the **Non-Sex Offense Subclass**, and an estimated 22 people with convictions from other jurisdictions in this subclass, for a **total subclass size of about 298**.
- e. The composition of the **Plea Bargain Subclass** has not yet been ascertained.
- f. There are approximately **13,848 people (31% of the class)** in the **Post-2011 Subclass**.
- g. There are approximately **3,100 people (7% of the class)** in the **Non-Michigan Offense Subclass**.

I. QUALIFICATIONS

25. This report was a collaborative project between German Marquez Alcala, James J. Prescott, and R. Karl Hanson. Dr. Prescott is Henry King Ransom Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he also holds an appointment in the Economics Department and co-directs the Law and Economics Program and the Empirical Legal Studies Center. Dr. Hanson is a psychologist and Adjunct Research Professor in the Psychology Department of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Prescott and Dr. Hanson have both provided other expert reports in this litigation, and their qualifications are set out in those reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. *See* ECF 1-4, 1-6. German Marquez Alcala is the Research Associate for Empirical Legal Studies at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he has provided full-time empirical research support for law faculty since 2019. Mr. Marquez Alcala received an M.A. in Economics from the University of Michigan in 2018, an M.S. from Purdue University in 2016, and a B.S. with honors from California State University, Fresno in 2014. Mr. Marquez Alcala's curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A.

II. METHODOLOGY

26. We were asked to analyze data obtained by Plaintiffs' counsel through discovery related to Michigan's Sex Offender Registry. The data were obtained from the Michigan State Police Sex Offender Registration Unit ("MSP") and from the Michigan Department of Corrections ("MDOC").

27. The largest data sets—which were from MSP—were provided on January 24, 2023. The MDOC data were provided between March 8, 2023, and April 19, 2023.

28. The MSP data set contained information from Michigan's sex offender registry database for 53,605 registrants. After obtaining the MSP data, we provided a class member list to the MDOC. Pursuant to subpoena, the MDOC then provided data from MDOC databases regarding class members.

29. In order to conduct the data analysis discussed in this report, we imported the different data sets into Stata, which is a statistical software program. We cleaned the data, matched the MSP and MDOC data, and used tools within Stata to analyze the data, as further discussed below.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS FOR ANALYTICAL PURPOSES

30. In order to conduct the analysis in this report, we first had to classify registrants into different groups. When analyzing the data, we used certain subgroups within the full data set to answer particular research questions. We needed to account for limitations in the data (e.g., data about people with non-Michigan convictions and people who have left Michigan are less robust), and we needed to match the available data to the questions we were trying to answer. Accordingly, at the outset, we explain the different categories of registrants that we created for data analysis purposes. A chart with more information about how each group was identified is attached as Exhibit B. Information about the subclasses is set out in Section XV.

31. **Total Registrants:** As of January 24, 2023, there were **45,145** people who are subject to Michigan's Sex Offenders Registration Act. We will use the terms "**Primary Class**" or "**total registrants**" to describe the full group. This includes people living, working, or going to school in Michigan; people who are incarcerated in Michigan; people who are and who are not on the public registry; and people with Michigan convictions on or after July 1, 2011 who were required to register in Michigan in the past but have moved out of state (*see* M.C.L. § 28.723(3)).²

32. **In Michigan Group:** Of the 45,145 people on Michigan's registry, **44,154** people (**98%**) are registrants who live, work, or go to school in Michigan, or who are incarcerated in Michigan.³ For purposes of this report, we call this set of class members the "**In Michigan Group**."

33. **In Community Group:** Of the 44,154 people in the In Michigan Group, **35,235** people (**80%**) are not incarcerated. These are people who live, work or go to school in Michigan, and are subject to SORA's verification and ongoing reporting requirements. **The registry focuses on these people because they are the ones who are present in Michigan communities.** We call this set of class members the "**In Community Group**."

34. **Incarcerated Group:** Of the 44,154 people in the In Michigan Group, **8,919** people (**20%**) are incarcerated. These individuals do not need to report to law enforcement while incarcerated, but will need to report upon release. If they are

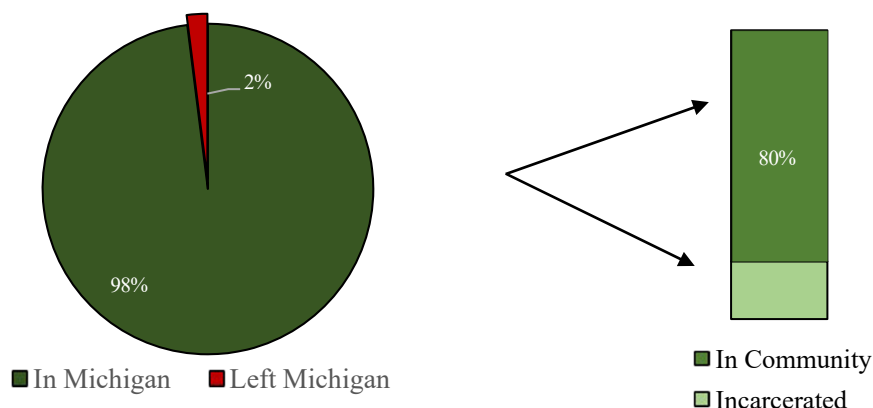
² In the initial version of this report, we had included all 53,605 people for whom the MSP provided data. As explained in footnote 1, this amended report adopts a more conservative approach.

³ The In Michigan Group also includes a very small number of people whose cases are "pending review" or "pending out of state," or whose whereabouts are uncertain. *See* Exhibit B for more details.

subject to public registration, they appear in the online registry while incarcerated. We call this set of class members the “Incarcerated Group.”

35. **Left Michigan Group**: There are **991** people, about **2%** of the primary class (total registrants), who were previously registered in Michigan and have Michigan convictions on or after July 1, 2011, but have moved out of state. They also do not work or attend school in Michigan. These people do not have ongoing reporting obligations in Michigan and are not listed on the online registry. They remain subject to SORA, however, and may have registration obligations in other states as a result of their Michigan registration requirement. M.C.L. § 28.723(3). We call this set of class members the “Left Michigan Group.”⁴

Figure 1: Class Profile



36. **Michigan Conviction Group**: There are **42,294** people, about **94%** of the primary class (total registrants), who have one or more registrable convictions⁵ from Michigan. In part because the data we received from the MDOC relates only to people with Michigan convictions, there are a number of research questions where we restricted our analysis to people with Michigan convictions. We call this set of class members the “Michigan Conviction Group.”

⁴ The differences between the initial report and this amended report almost entirely reflect the fact that we had previously identified 9,451 people as being in the Left Michigan Group. Because we have adopted a more conservative approach (removing people who do not have Michigan convictions from on or after July 1, 2011, even though their past registration in Michigan could trigger registration requirements in other states), the number in the Left Michigan Group shrunk to 991.

⁵ For simplicity, throughout this report, the term “conviction” is used to include both adult

convictions and juvenile adjudications.

RECEIVED by MCOA 7/20/2026 4:31:42 PM

IV. DEMOGRAPHICS OF PEOPLE ON MICHIGAN'S REGISTRY

37. **Gender Demographics:** Of the total registry population of 45,145, about **44,076 (98%)** are male, and about **1,063 (2%)** are female.⁶ The percentages are similar for the In Community Group, where, of **35,235**, about **34,285 (97%)** are male, and about **945 (3%)** are female.

38. **Racial Demographics:** Based on the information in the “race” field, of the total registry population:

- about **32,582 (72%)** are white;
- about **11,119 (25%)** are Black/African-American;
- about **653 (1%)** are Latino/Hispanic;
- about **791 (2%)** are other groups.

For the **In Community Group**, the percentages are similar:

- about **26,416 (75%)** are white;
- about **7,962 (23%)** are Black/African-American;
- about **315 (1%)** are Latino/Hispanic;
- about **542 (2%)** are other groups.

39. The data indicates that Black people are over-represented on the sex offender registry. Black people make up **14.1%** of the Michigan population,⁷ but make up **25%** of the registry population.

40. **Age Demographics:** For the **total registry** population, the average age is 49.4 years.⁸ The **current** age distribution is:

- only 1 person (0.002%) is under 16 years old;
- about **71 (0.2%)** are 16 – 19 years old;
- about **3,139 (7%)** are 20 – 29 years old;
- about **8,607 (19%)** are 30 – 39 years old;

⁶ The data lists virtually all registrants as either male or female; 6 people (0.01%) are listed as of unknown gender.

⁷ QuickFacts Michigan, United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/MI>.

⁸ This figure reflects the fact that most registrants are on the registry for 25 years or for life, and that the registry has existed since Michigan's registry law first came into effect in 1995.

- about **11,409 (25%)** are 40 – 49 years old;
- about **10,588 (23%)** are 50 – 59 years old;
- about **7,954 (18%)** are 60 – 69 years old;
- about **3,376 (7%)** are over 70 years old.

For the **In Community Group**, the average age is 50.5 years, and the **current** age distribution is:

- only 1 person (0.003%) is under 16 years old;
- about **65 (0.2%)** are 16 – 19 years old;
- about **1,923 (5%)** are 20 – 29 years old;
- about **6,103 (17%)** are 30 – 39 years old;
- about **8,956 (25%)** are 40 – 49 years old;
- about **8,554 (24%)** are 50 – 59 years old;
- about **6,737 (19%)** are 60 – 69 years old;
- about **2,896 (8%)** are over 70 years old.

41. The age distribution is important because, as set out in the expert report of R. Karl Hanson, ECF 1-4, ¶¶ 3.c, 26, sexual recidivism risk declines with age. For individuals over age 60, recidivism rates are particularly low. Previous research has found that the five-year sexual recidivism rate of individuals released over the age of 60 to be in the range of 3% to 4%.^{9,10} This rate is only slightly higher than the base rate of first-time sexual offending among individuals with a criminal history but no current or prior sexual offense convictions (2% after five years). Although people over the age of 60 are rare in sexual recidivism studies, they are not rare among registrants in Michigan. Of the **total registry** population, **11,330 (25%)** are

⁹ Helmus, L, Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, KM. (2011). Improving the predictive accuracy of Static-99 and Static-2002 with older sex offenders: Revised age weights. *Sexual Abuse*, 24(1), 64-101. Out of 598 men released after the age of 60, 21 (3.5%) were known to have committed another sexual offense after five years of follow-up.

¹⁰ Skelton, A, & Vess, J. (2008). Risk of sexual recidivism as a function of age and actuarial risk. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 14(3), 199-209. Out of 562 individuals over the age of 60, 19 (3.4%) were reconvicted for another sexual offense after an average 10-year follow-up period.

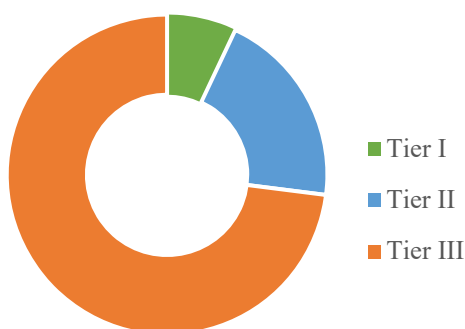
60 or older. Among this group, there are 3,376 over the age of 70 (7% of the total).

V. TIER CLASSIFICATIONS AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

42. **Tier Classifications**: Of Michigan's **total registry** population:

- about **3,191 (7%)** are 15-year Tier I registrants;
- about **8,887 (20%)** are 25-year Tier II registrants; and
- about **32,937 (73%)** are lifetime Tier III registrants.¹¹

Figure 2: Tier Distribution



43. The percentages are similar for the **In Michigan Group**:

- about **3,035 (7%)** are 15-year Tier I registrants;
- about **8,635 (20%)** are 25-year Tier II registrants; and
- about **32,354 (73%)** are lifetime Tier III registrants.

44. For the **In Community Group**, the percentages are:

- about **2,692 (8%)** are 15-year Tier I registrants;
- about **7,861 (22%)** are 25-year Tier II registrants; and
- about **24,557 (70%)** are lifetime Tier III registrants.

¹¹ 130 people (0.3%) are not classified in one of the tiers, which appears to reflect that they have a special status due to court decisions, special conditions related to an out-of-state offense, or some other exception.

45. **Online vs. Offline Registry:** Of the 35,235 people in the **In Community Group**, about:

- **31,632 (90%)** are on the online public sex offender registry.
- **3,603 (10%)** are on the offline registry that is available to law enforcement.¹²

46. In addition, of the **Incarcerated Group**, there are **8,520 (96%)** who are listed on the online registry. These individuals are not living in the community, but under SORA, information about them is still posted on the public online registry.

47. Of the members of the **In Community Group** who are not on the public registry,

- **1,395 (39%)** are Tier I.
- **1,859 (52%)** have juvenile adjudications.
- **353 (10%)** are non-public for some other reason (e.g., a court order).¹³

VI. RECIDIVISM RATES FOR PEOPLE ON MICHIGAN'S REGISTRY

48. We sought to determine how many registrants were convicted of a subsequent registrable offense after they were registered for the first time. Recidivism here thus means being convicted of a new sexual offense after being caught (convicted/registered¹⁴) for a previous sexual offense. It is not uncommon for individuals to be convicted of more than one sexual offense at the same sentencing occasion, or for victims of historical offenses to come forward after the publicity associated with an initial conviction. New convictions for historical offenses are not recidivism, but may look like it in criminal justice data (pseudo-recidivism) if the new conviction post-dates a previous conviction but the *offense* predates the previous conviction.

49. In order to separate recidivism from pseudo-recidivism, we first have to define the “index offense”—meaning the offense or offense cluster from which one measures whether there has been a subsequent registrable offense. For the index

¹² In addition, registrants who are no longer in Michigan (the Left Michigan Group) are not on the public online registry.

¹³ Four people of the In Community Group who are not on the public registry are Tier I and also have juvenile adjudications.

¹⁴ The most common outcome criteria in sexual recidivism studies are either arrest/charges or convictions. Our analyses used convictions because that was the data provided to us. Although somewhat higher rates would be observed if police arrest/charge data were used, the current analyses are comparable to the sexual recidivism studies routinely conducted by other researchers.

offense, we used the first offense responsible for the individual being placed on the registry. If there were multiple counts or convictions on the same date, those were counted as part of the index offense. Sexual offense convictions that occurred after the index sexual offense conviction that were based on crimes committed prior to the index sexual offense conviction were included as part of the index sexual offense (i.e., pseudo-recidivism). This rule applied even when the conviction date for the additional offenses was long after the date of registration. In addition, convictions that occurred within 30 days of one another were counted as a cluster of offenses comprising the index offense. The most likely reason for closely associated sentencing occasions is that multiple historical charges were dealt with in separate court appearances, and do not constitute new offending. The length of time between the sexual offense commission and conviction for such behavior is almost always more than 30 days: it can take years to complete the process of police investigation, charge, conviction, and sentencing. In contrast, it is common that when individuals have more than one sexual offense charge, these charges come before the courts on separate dates.

50. We define a “subsequent registrable offense” to be any conviction requiring registration under SORA that occurred after their first registrable offense (i.e., after their index offense).

51. Of the 41,133 registrants currently subject to SORA who have ever returned to the community following their initial registrable offense conviction,¹⁵ about **90% (37,133)** have never been convicted of a subsequent registrable offense. About **10% (4,000)** have been convicted of at least one subsequent registrable offense.

52. If one looks at the **In Community Group**—that is, those non-incarcerated registrants who are present in Michigan communities—the percentage of registrants who have never been convicted of a subsequent sexual offense was slightly higher. We found that, of the 35,199 in that group who have ever returned to the community following their initial registrable offense conviction, about **93% (32,609)** have never been convicted of a subsequent registrable offense, while **2,590 (7%)** have been

¹⁵ Of the 45,145 total registrants, about 9% (3,898) are currently incarcerated for their first registrable offense and, therefore, have not had the opportunity to commit a subsequent registrable offense in the community. Another 78 from the Left Michigan Group and 36 from the In Community Group are not officially classified as incarcerated, but only have incarceration-related addresses without respective end dates (i.e., the date at which the respective address is no longer current) in the MSP data, so we cannot determine whether these individuals have ever been released into the community following their first registrable offense conviction. For the purpose of our recidivism analysis, we exclude all 4,012 of these individuals (9% of total registrants) from our calculations.

convicted of a subsequent registrable offense.

53. The above figures **overestimate the rate at which registrants have recidivated** because they fail to account for registrants who have successfully completed their registration term without reconviction and are no longer on the registry. The data set only includes people subject to registration as of January 24, 2023.

54. The above figures also **overestimate the future recidivism rate** for individuals currently on the registry and living recidivism free in the community because these statistics are backward looking. The vast majority of registrants currently on the registry have already lived in the community, sometimes for decades, without reoffending, whereas the 7% and 10% figures are an average re-offense rate across all at-risk years for all registrants. These statistics are driven entirely by those registrants who recidivated in the past and who are therefore less likely to be in the community. Thus, the 7% and 10% figures presented above cannot be interpreted as the likelihood of *future* recidivism for individuals *currently on the registry*. Instead, those numbers only describe the proportion of registrants known to have offended in the past during their time on the registry, and who are potentially very different from registrants who have lived offense free. It is important not to conflate prior offenses committed by a small fraction of registrants with the possibility of future offenses by other registrants.

55. The above figures also **overestimate the future recidivism rate** for individuals currently on the registry and living recidivism free in the community because the figures draw from an unrepresentative sample of registrants. Because recidivism declines with age and the amount of time lived offense free, the forward-looking recidivism risk of those who have been in the community for years is much lower than the average re-offense rate for all registrants. The average age for registrants in the community (50.5 years old) is higher than the average age for registrants at the time they join the registry. Thus, the individuals currently on the registry and in the community are older and, by definition, have been offense-free for much longer than an individual newly placed on the registry. The recidivism risk of those who are currently on the registry and in the community is necessarily much lower than the average re-conviction rate for all past registrants.

56. The above figures are also hard to interpret because the 7% and 10% figures do not consider the length of time that individuals were at risk in the community. Individuals released decades ago will have many more years at risk than people released more recently. Recidivism rates are only informative when the follow-up period is specified.

57. To address these problems, we divided the data into 5-year cohorts based on

release dates¹⁶ (namely, 1995–1999, 2000–2004, 2005–2009, and 2010–2014¹⁷). For each 5-year cohort, we calculate the recidivism rate at four follow-up intervals: 5, 10, 15, and 20 years after registrants’ first release date (i.e., the release date after their first conviction for a registrable offense). The recidivism rates at each of those intervals for each respective 5-year cohort are the following:

Table 1

Cumulative Recidivism Rates by 5-year Cohorts, Based on Release Date¹⁸

Cohort	Pop.	5-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1995–1999	8,210	4.9%	7.2%	8.9%	10.3%
2000–2004	7,681	4.5%	6.6%	8.5%	N/A
2005–2009	6,458	3.7%	5.7%	N/A	N/A
2010–2014	5,227	2.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A

58. The 5-year sexual recidivism rate varied between 4.9% for the 1995-1999 cohort to 2.9% for the 2010-2014 cohort. The 10-year rates were between 5.7% and 7.2%. These values are on the low end of the range observed in contemporary sexual recidivism studies. For example, the average 5-year sexual recidivism in the 2021 Static-99R norms is 6.7%.¹⁹ The average 10-year sexual recidivism rate in the Static-99R norms was 11.6%. Although the rates in this analysis of Michigan’s registry were relatively low, other jurisdictions have observed very similar rates. For example, the five-year sexual recidivism rate for the 2005-2009 cohort in this analysis of Michigan registrants (3.7%) is very similar to the five-year sexual recidivism rate

¹⁶ We group individuals into 5-year cohorts for the benefit of larger sample sizes, but we calculate recidivism on individual timelines. For example, if an individual is released from their first post-registrable-offense-conviction incarceration period on January 31, 1995, the 5-year follow-up interval for that individual runs through January 31, 2000, not year-end 2000.

¹⁷ We excluded people with an index offense release date from 2015–2023 because there was not a five-year follow-up period for anybody with an initial release date after January 24, 2018.

¹⁸ The recidivism rates in this table are cumulative, meaning that each rate describes the proportion of individuals in each 5-year cohort that have been convicted of any registrable offenses that occurred after their initial release date and before the respective follow-up interval. For example, the 20-year rate captures all cohort members who have ever recidivated during the preceding 20 years, not merely those who have recidivated after the 15-year follow-up. This rate thus describes the total proportion of individuals who have been known to recidivate.

¹⁹ Lee, SC, & Hanson, RK. (2021). Updated 5-year and new 10-year sexual recidivism rate norms for Static-99R with routine/complete samples. *Law and Human Behavior*. 45(1), 24-38. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000436>.

for a cohort from Connecticut released in 2005 (3.6% charged or convicted; 27/746).²⁰

59. Consistent with previous research, the recidivism rates of the more recent cohorts were significantly lower than for older cohorts.^{21,22} The reasons for the declining recidivism rates are not fully known. The U.S. and many other countries have become safer over recent decades, not only because the rate of violent crime has declined,²³ but also because there are fewer car accidents, fires, and drownings.²⁴ American society is more cautious and risk adverse than it was in 1995. Another possible explanation is that more recent cohorts include a greater proportion of individuals at low risk to reoffend. Cultural changes in attitudes toward sexual crime may have motivated victims in more recent years to report offenses committed by lower risk individuals that previously would not have been reported. Also, because the analysis was based on archival data, it is possible that the change is more apparent than real; even when policies dictate complete record retention, it is not uncommon for inactive cases to go missing from criminal history records, thereby increasing the perceived recidivism rates of older cohorts.²⁵ The physical and electronic mediums holding the names of registrants would likely have changed multiple times since Michigan's registry was created in 1995. Each transition increases the possibility that individuals would drop off the list; however, individuals are likely to still be on the list if they have returned for a new registerable offense. The selective attribution of inactive records would increase the proportion of recidivists in older cohorts (by decreasing the number of non-recidivists).

60. Regardless of the reasons for the change in recidivism rates over time, the statistics from the most recent cohorts provide the best estimates of the likelihood of recidivism for individuals who have been recently added to the registry. These

²⁰ State of Connecticut. (2012). Recidivism among sex offenders in Connecticut. Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division. www.ct.gov/opm/cjppd.

²¹ Tatar, JR, & Streveler, A. (2015). Sex offender recidivism after release from prison. State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

²² Lussier, P., McCuish, E., Proulx, J., Chouinard Thivierge, S., & Frechette, J. (2023). The sexual recidivism drop in Canada: A meta-analysis of sex offender recidivism rates over an 80-year period. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 22(1), 125-160.

²³ Pinker, S. (2011). *The better angels of our nature: Why violence has declined*. Viking.

²⁴ Pinker, S. (2018). *Enlightenment now: The case for reason, science, humanism, and progress*. Penguin.

²⁵ Hanson, RK, & Nicholaichuk, T. (2000). A cautionary note regarding Nicholaichuk et al. (2000). *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 12(4), 289-293.

numbers indicate that out of 100 individuals added to the registry this year, 3 or 4 would be convicted of a new sexual offense within 5 years, and that 1 or 2 more would be convicted if the follow-up period was extended to 10 years (10-year rates of 5%-7%). **In other words, the vast majority (93% to 95%) would not be convicted of another registerable offense over a 10-year follow-up period.**

61. The recidivism risk of the individuals currently on the registry would be lower because most of them have been recidivism-free for many years (see discussion in Section VII, below). As documented in the report of R. Karl Hanson (ECF 1-4, ¶¶ 3.f., 55-72), the longer individuals remain recidivism-free in the community, the lower their risk of subsequent recidivism. The same patterns were evident in the Michigan registry data, as displayed by Tables 3 and 4 below. Whereas the observed sexual recidivism rates were between 3% and 5% during the first five years in the community, the recidivism rates dropped to around 2% for the next five years (years 5 to 10) for individuals who had remained sexual recidivism free during their first five years in the community. For people who remained sexual recidivism free for 15 years, their observed sexual recidivism rate was 1.4% for the next 5 years. This rate is similar to the rate of first-time sexual offending for males in the general population.²⁶

Table 2
Rates of New Recidivism of People by 5-year Cohorts,
Based on Release Date²⁷

Cohort	Pop.	5-year	10-year	15-year	20-year
1995–1999	8,210	4.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%
2000–2004	7,681	4.5%	2.1%	1.9%	N/A
2005–2009	6,458	3.7%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
2010–2014	5,227	2.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A

VII. TIME OFFENSE-FREE IN THE COMMUNITY AND DESISTANCE

62. The predictable decline in risk for individuals who remain sexual offense-free while in the community allows us to estimate the proportion of individuals

²⁶ Lee, SC, Brankley, AE, & Hanson, RK. (2023-05, in press). There is no such thing as zero risk for sexual offending. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*.

²⁷ The recidivism rates in this table are not cumulative; rather, they describe the proportion of individuals in each 5-year cohort that have been convicted of a subsequent registrable offense for the first time at each follow-up interval. For example, the 20-year rate captures the proportion of cohort members who have recidivated for the first time between the 15-year and the 20-year follow-up intervals.

currently on Michigan's registry who present a very low risk of sexual recidivism. We use the term "offense-free" to refer to whether a person has recidivated (i.e., has been caught again by the criminal justice system). Although registrants may commit undetected offenses, that is also true of the public in general. As set out in Dr. Hanson's Rebuttal Report, ¶¶ 32-42, rates of undetected offending do not affect when people reach desistance (meaning the point at which they are no more likely than males in the general population to be convicted of a new sex offense). Because the detection rates for people with past convictions are, if anything, higher than for people who have not previously been convicted of a sex offense, the fact that some offending—for both people with past convictions and those without—is undetected, does not change the length of time it takes for individuals to reach the desistance threshold (i.e., the rate of detected sexual offending of males in the general population). *Id.*

63. To determine time offense-free, we counted time in the community based on street time, not calendar time (i.e., we excluded periods of incarceration). Registrants, depending on the seriousness of their initial offense, may spend a considerable amount of time in prison or jail. Therefore, we cannot simply look at how long it has been since class members had been convicted. Rather, we had to calculate the amount of time that class members have spent in the community since their last conviction for a sex offense.

64. In order to determine how long class members have spent offense-free in the community, we used address and date data to determine how long registrants had been living in the community without a subsequent registrable conviction. This analysis was done on the **In Community Group**, as those who are incarcerated are not living in the community, and the address data for those who have left Michigan is less robust and a subsequent non-Michigan conviction would not necessarily appear in the data.

65. We define time offense-free as any period of time following a registrant's conviction for their final registrable offense in which they are free in their community—i.e., not incarcerated. To calculate "in community" time, we excluded any period of incarceration for a non-registrable offense conviction that occurred after a registrant was either 1) released from incarceration resulting from their last registrable offense conviction or 2) convicted of their last registrable offense without receiving an incarceration sentence.

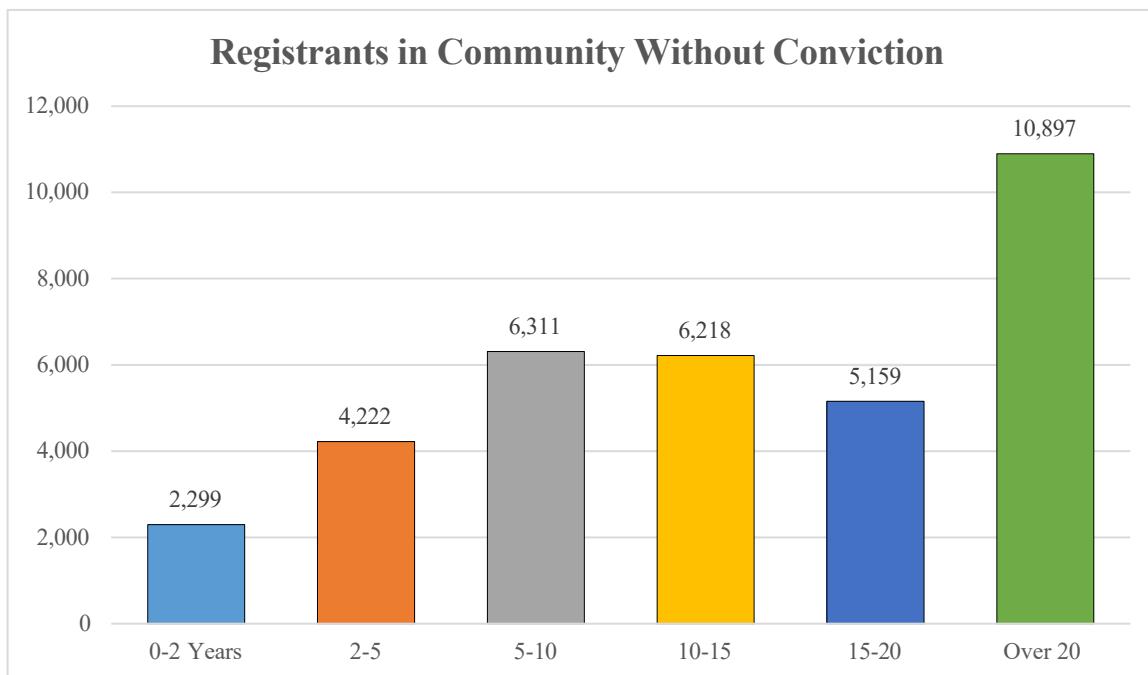
66. Of the 35,235 people in the In Community Group, we had sufficient information to calculate "in community" time for 35,106 people (99.6%). Of those, the data show:

- 7% or 2,299 people have been living in the community for 0–2 years without

being convicted of another registrable offense.

- 12% or 4,222 people have been living in the community for 2–5 years without being convicted of another registrable offense.
- 18% or 6,311 people have been living in the community for 5–10 years without being convicted of another registrable offense.
- 18% or 6,218 people have been living in the community for 10–15 years without being convicted of another registrable offense.
- 15% or 5,159 people have been living in the community for 15–20 years without being convicted of another registrable offense.
- 31% or 10,897 people have been living in the community for more than 20 years without being convicted of another registrable offense.

Figure 3



67. The number of registrants who have been in the community without incurring a new registrable offense allows for the estimation of the overall number who would present a very low risk of sexual offending. Very low risk of sexual offending is defined here as the expected lifetime rate of first-time sexual offending for males in

the general population, approximately 2%.²⁸ The risk of sexual recidivism predictably declines the longer that individuals are in the community without being convicted of a new sex offense. Because we did not know the proportion of registrants who incurred convictions for nonsexual offenses, the estimates are presented in two ways: a) assuming no new nonsexual convictions, and b) assuming that all registrants incurred at least one conviction for a nonsexual offense since their last registrable sexual offense. Consequently, these estimates would represent upper and lower bounds of the proportion of very low risk individuals in the **In Community Group**.

68. The recidivism rate estimates were drawn from previously published tables; specifically, Table S4 from Lee and Hanson (2021)²⁹ for individuals with no new nonsexual convictions, and Table 5 from Thornton et al. (2021)³⁰ for individuals with at least one conviction for a nonsexual offense. The 20-year calculations are based on the recidivism-rate estimates for 19 years because the 20-year rates are artificially set to zero in Table S4 and Table 5. The estimation method is conservative in that we use only the minimum follow-up times for the grouped data (e.g., 5 years, for the group of individuals who had been offense-free for 5 to 10 years). We assume that the distribution of initial risk levels (as measured by Static-99R scores) is equivalent to the distribution in the Static-99R normative samples,³¹ which appears to be a reasonable assumption (see discussion in Section VIII below).

69. As can be seen from Table 3 and Table 4, approximately half of the 35,106 registrants in the community are very low risk for sexual recidivism. Assuming that those registrants did not incur a subsequent conviction for a new nonsexual offense, the number of very low risk individuals would be 19,994 (57.0%); assuming everyone has incurred at least one nonsexual conviction, the number of very low risk individuals would be 16,574 (47.2%). Consequently, it is reasonable to conclude that there are between 17,000 and 19,000 individuals in the **In Community Group** who

²⁸ Lee et al. (2023) *supra* note 26.

²⁹ Lee, SC, & Hanson, RK. (2021). Updated 5-year and new 10-year sexual recidivism rate norms for Static-99R with routine/complete samples. *Law and Human Behavior*. 45(1), 24-38. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000436>.

³⁰ Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, Kelley, SM, & Mundt, JC. (2021). Estimating lifetime and residual risk for individuals who remain sexual offense free in the community: Practical applications. *Sexual Abuse*. 33(1), 3-33. doi:10.1177/1079063219871573.

³¹ Hanson, RK, Lloyd, CD, Helmus, L, & Thornton, D. (2012). Developing non-arbitrary metrics for risk communication: Percentile ranks for the Static-99/R and Static-2002/R sexual offender risk scales. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 11(1), 9-23. doi:10.1080/14999013.2012.667511.

present no more risk for sexual offending than do males in the general population.

Table 3

The number of individuals in the In Community Group (35,106) who are very low risk for sexual recidivism (lifetime rate of < 2%) assuming no new non-sexual convictions.

Risk Level Static-99R	Frequency	Minimum Time in Community						Total
		At release	2 years	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	
-3	0.027	62	114	170	168	139	294	
-2	0.03	0	127	189	187	155	327	
-1	0.079	0	0	499	491	408	861	
0	0.103	0	0	0	640	531	1122	
1	0.157	0	0	0	976	810	1711	
2	0.175	0	0	0	1088	903	1907	
3	0.172	0	0	0	0	887	1874	
4	0.107	0	0	0	0	552	1166	
5	0.074	0	0	0	0	0	806	
6	0.036	0	0	0	0	0	392	
7	0.025	0	0	0	0	0	272	
8	0.012	0	0	0	0	0	131	
9	0.0028	0	0	0	0	0	31	
10+	0.0002	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Number very low risk		62	241	858	3550	4385	10897	19,994
Total		2299	4222	6311	6218	5159	10897	35,106

Table 4

The number of individuals in the In Community Group (35,106) who are very low risk for sexual recidivism (lifetime rate of < 2%) assuming all registrants have at least one new nonsexual conviction.

Risk Level Static-99R	Frequency	Minimum Time in Community						
		Within 1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	
-3	0.027	0	0	170	168	139	294	
-2	0.03	0	0	189	187	155	327	
-1	0.079	0	0	0	491	408	861	
0	0.103	0	0	0	640	531	1122	
1	0.157	0	0	0	0	810	1711	
2	0.175	0	0	0	0	903	1907	
3	0.172	0	0	0	0	887	1874	
4	0.107	0	0	0	0	0	1166	
5	0.074	0	0	0	0	0	806	
6	0.036	0	0	0	0	0	392	
7	0.025	0	0	0	0	0	272	
8	0.012	0	0	0	0	0	131	
9	0.0028	0	0	0	0	0	31	
10+	0.0002	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total
Number very low risk		0	0	360	1486	3833	10895	16,574
Total		2299	4222	6311	6218	5159	10897	35,106

70. Because the 991 people in the **Left Michigan Group**, which only includes people who have Michigan convictions on or after July 1, 2011, would have spent less time in the community than the **In Community Group**, the risk profile of the Left Michigan Group does not resemble the risk profile of the In Community Group. Therefore, we cannot take the proportion of registrants in the In Community Group who are very low risk individuals and assume that a similar proportion of registrants in the Left Michigan Group would also be very low risk individuals. Additionally, we are unable to calculate the time offense-free in the community for the Left Michigan Group; consequently, we are unable to estimate the proportion of people in the Left Michigan Group who would belong to the very low risk threshold. Although there would be some individuals in the Left Michigan Group who would

be very low risk, the number of such people would be very small (in the low hundreds) compared to the number of very low risk individuals in the In Community Group (17,000 to 19,000). Consequently, including or excluding the Left Michigan Group in the overall estimate of very low risk individuals in the Primary Class would not materially change the total.

71. In sum, it is reasonable to conclude that there are between 17,000 and 19,000 people in the Primary Class (almost all from the In Community Group) who are no more likely to be convicted of a sexual offense than males in the general population.

72. Finally, it is important to recognize that there are many more people on Michigan's registry whose risk level is only slightly higher than that of males in the general population. For example, people who have a Static-99 score of 2 (a common score) reach desistance around year 10. At year 5, their lifetime recidivism risk is 4.3%, which is higher than the 2% rates for males in the general population, but not that much higher. In fact, it is similar to the rate of first-time sexual offending among individuals with a nonsexual criminal conviction but no history of sexual offending (3% to 4% lifetime rate) who are not required to register. See Hanson Report, ECF 1-4, ¶¶ 3.f., 55-72. Moreover, as noted above, people age 60 or older (25% of Michigan's total registry population), have recidivism rates of 3-4%. In other words, **although there are 17,000 to 19,000 people whose projected risk is no greater than the 2% lifetime rate of first-time sex offense conviction for males in the general population, there are thousands more whose risk levels are only somewhat above that level and are comparable to many others who are not required to register.**

VIII. USE OF RISK ASSESSMENTS AND RISK ASSESSMENT SCORES

73. The MDOC data included Static-99 and Static-99R results for assessments done by the MDOC since June 2016. The Static-99R is an updated version of Static-99, which was first developed in 2009; the risk levels for Static-99R were later updated in 2017. It is our understanding that Static-99/Rs have been routinely conducted by the MDOC since 2011, but that the MDOC could not easily provide Plaintiffs with data for the period from 2011-2016 due to a change in the database housing that data.

74. Of the 45,145 total registrants in the MSP data, we have MDOC records for 40,061 individuals (89%).

75. The MDOC data show that over a six year and nine month period between June 3, 2016, and March 1, 2023, at least 10,031 class members received a Static-

99/R risk assessment at MDOC. At least 1,376 of those members received multiple Static-99/R risk assessments at MDOC. **MDOC did a total of 11,553 assessments on class members for an average of roughly 143 Static-99/R risk assessments on class members per month.**

76. Because we did not have data on how many class members had a Static-99/R done before June 2016 or how many had a Static-99/R done by an entity other than the MDOC (e.g., court system, another state's department of corrections), we could not determine what percentage of the class has already had a Static-99 or Static-99R conducted. We also did not receive data regarding how many class members received risk assessments using an instrument or test other than the Static-99/R.

77. Of the 9,543 people with any Static-99/R result,³² 4,890 cases had results reported using only the original Static-99 risk levels, 4,028 cases had results reported using only the revised Static-99R risk levels, and 625 cases had results reported using both risk levels. Some proportion of cases would have their results reported using the original Static-99 risk levels even though they were scored on Static-99R because there was a gap of 8 years between the development of Static-99R (2009) and the updated risk level (2017).

78. For the 5,515 people who received the earlier version of the assessment, including those who received both the earlier and current versions of the assessment, the distribution of assigned risk levels is as follows:³³

- 1,975 (36%) scored as Low Risk
- 1,865 (34%) scored as Low-Moderate Risk
- 1,224 (22%) scored as Moderate-High Risk
- 451 (8%) scored as High Risk

79. This distribution of scores is similar to the distribution of scores in the Static-99 normative sample (31%, 42%, 18% and 9% for Low, Low-Moderate, Moderate-High, and High risk groups respectively). The Michigan data included relatively more individuals in the Low risk than the norms, probably because the original Static-99 risk levels were being applied to the updated Static-99R (which was common practice at that time).

³² A total of 773 Static-99 risk assessments with no reported risk classification were done on 639 class members. The data show 488 people who had at least one Static-99 done, but for whom no risk classification corresponding to any assessment is reported.

³³ For individuals with multiple Static-99 risk assessment scores, we report only the score associated with the last assessment.

80. For the 4,653 people whose results were reported using the updated (2017) risk levels, including those whose results were reported using both the original and updated levels, the distribution of assigned risk levels is as follows:

- 329 (7%) scored as Level I – Very Low Risk
- 897 (19%) scored as Level II – Below Average Risk
- 1,992 (43%) scored as Level III – Average Risk
- 1,032 (22%) scored as Level IVa – Above Average Risk
- 403 (9%) scored as Level IVb – Well Above Average Risk

81. Again, the distribution of Static-99R risk levels is similar to the distribution in the Static-99R norms (6%, 18%, 50%, 18%, 8% for Level I, Level II, Level III, Level IVa, and Level IVb, respectively). The Michigan distribution has slightly more individuals in the above average categories (Level IVa and IVb, 31% in Michigan versus 26% in the norms); however, the Michigan sample was restricted to individuals under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Department of Corrections whereas the norms were based on the full range of individuals convicted of sexual offenses (stratified into short prison sentences [less than 2 years], long prison sentences [more than 2 years], and community sentences only). Consequently, the estimates based on the Static-99R norms should reasonably approximate the distribution of risk levels for individuals on Michigan's registry.

IX. OFFENSE HISTORY OF PEOPLE ON MICHIGAN'S REGISTRY

82. **Offense Type:** 94% of the total class (42,294 people) have a registrable offense from Michigan. A wide range of Michigan offenses result in sex offender registration, ranging from very serious crimes, like criminal sexual conduct in the first degree (M.C.L. § 750.520b, which includes forcible rape and child sexual assault), to lower-level offenses, like criminal sexual conduct in the third degree (M.C.L. § 750.520d, which includes sexual intercourse with an underage teen), and criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree (M.C.L. § 750.520e, which includes sexual contact with an underage teen).

83. For people with Michigan registrable offenses (the **Michigan Conviction Group**), we analyzed how many people were convicted of which offenses. To avoid double counting a person, if the person was convicted of more than one offense, we assigned the highest-level offense (e.g., CSC 1 for a person convicted of both CSC 1 and CSC 2).³⁴

³⁴ There are a number of different offenses in the "other sex crimes category" with varying

Table 5
Offenses of Registrants Who Have Michigan Convictions

Registrable Offense	Total	Percent
CSC First Degree	9,575	23%
CSC Second Degree	10,545	25%
CSC Third Degree	8,909	21%
CSC Fourth Degree	5,893	14%
Other Registrable Offenses	7,372	17%

84. These data show that **77% of registrants with Michigan convictions (32,719 of 42,294) were convicted of offenses other than CSC 1.**

85. Once we further broke down the data to look at the 32,484 people who have Michigan registrable offense convictions in the **In Community Group**—those registrants who are not incarcerated and who are living in Michigan communities—the percentage of registrants convicted of the most serious offenses decreases further:

Table 6
Offenses of Registrants In the Community Who Have Michigan Convictions

Registrable Offense³⁵	Total	Percent
CSC First Degree	5,331	16%
CSC Second Degree	8,734	27%
CSC Third Degree	7,043	22%
CSC Fourth Degree	5,270	16%
Other Registrable Offenses	6,106	19%

gradations of severity. For purposes of avoiding double counting, we assigned a person to CSC 1, CSC 2, CSC 3 or CSC 4 before assigning them to “other registrable offenses” category.

³⁵ While the Michigan Conviction Group includes only people with Michigan convictions, the In Community Group includes people living in Michigan who have non-Michigan convictions. The severity of those offenses could not be determined, and they are therefore excluded from the analysis.

Thus, 84% of people in the In Community Group who have Michigan registrable offense convictions were convicted of offenses other than CSC 1. These data are important because they belie the common assumption that people on the registry have almost all committed the most serious offenses.

86. **Out of State Offenses:** SORA requires registration not just for convictions in Michigan, but also if the individual has a “substantially similar” offense from another jurisdiction, M.C.L. §§ 28.722(r)(x), (t)(xiii), (v)(viii), or is required to register in another jurisdiction, M.C.L. § 28.723(d). Of people on Michigan’s registry:

- about **42,294 (94%)** have registrable convictions for violations of Michigan law;
- about **3,100 (7%)** have registrable convictions for violations of the law of another jurisdiction; and
- about **296 (1%)** have registrable convictions for both Michigan and non-Michigan offenses.³⁶

87. **Victim Age:** We also attempted to determine the age distribution of victims, but were unable to do so as the underlying data does not appear to be reliable.

88. Although the MSP data contain ages for 65,785 victims of registrable offenses committed by registrants in the total class, the entries in the victim age field are so far off from what is statistically probable that we could not use these data. The table below shows how many victims were coded as having the following ages:

³⁶ The percentages here add up to more than 100% because the individuals in the third bullet are also included in the first two bullets.

Table 7

Distribution of Victim Ages between Age 0 and Age 49

Age	Total	Age	Total	Age	Total	Age	Total	Age	Total
0	34,458	10	48	20	15	30	10	40	0
1	0	11	136	21	9	31	6	41	0
2	2	12	548	22	4	32	169	42	0
3	8	13	3,519	23	16	33	29	43	0
4	40	14	5,985	24	11	34	216	44	0
5	33	15	1,189	25	6,238	35	66	45	2
6	81	16	4,610	26	0	36	10	46	0
7	1,456	17	391	27	30	37	0	47	3
8	41	18	1,224	28	3	38	1	48	0
9	190	19	31	29	9	39	4,802	49	0

89. Beyond age 49, there is 1 victim aged 62, and there are 145 victims aged 99. Certain ages in the distribution, particularly ages 0, 25, and 39, each represent thousands of victims in the data while the immediately surrounding ages (i.e., ages 1, 24, 26, 38, and 40) are completely or nearly unrepresented. Given that odd distribution of ages, and the fact that 52% of victims in these data are age 0, it is clear to us that the victim age data are not reliable.

90. We also considered whether it would be possible to determine victim age by looking at the offense of conviction and counting offenses where the age of the victim is an element of the offense. However, this method too is inaccurate. First, the age categories in SORA do not always line up with the age categories in Michigan's criminal code.³⁷ Second, a person may be convicted of an offense where the victim was a minor, but the age of the victim is not an element of the offense (e.g., M.C.L. § 750.338b, gross indecency). Third, because of data limitations, it is not possible to determine if one conviction might involve multiple victims, or conversely whether there may be one victim who is the subject of multiple convictions. Finally, the data did not link victim ages to offenses.

³⁷ While the age of consent in Michigan is 16 (M.C.L. § 750.520d(1)(a); § 750.520e(1)(a)), various SORA provisions require registration, or assign higher tier classifications based on the victim being under 18. *See, e.g.* M.C.L. § 28.722(a)-(v). For example, M.C.L. § 750.520e—criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree—has a specific subsection that bars sexual contact with a person aged 13-16. *See* M.C.L. § 750.520d(1)(a). However, SORA requires individuals convicted of CSC-3 to register if the victim was 13-18. *See* M.C.L. § 28.722(t)(x).

X. WOMEN ON MICHIGAN'S REGISTRY

91. As noted above, women make up only 2% of Michigan's total registry population and 3% of the **In Community Group**.

92. Of the 1,063 women on the registry, about 92% (975 women) have never been convicted of a second registrable offense after their initial conviction. **Of the 945 women in the In Community Group, 98% (922 women) have never been convicted of a second registrable offense.**

XI. CHILDREN ON MICHIGAN'S REGISTRY

93. There are **2,037** people (**5%**) who are on Michigan's registry for a juvenile adjudication as a child. We were not able to determine from the data how many additional individuals committed their registrable offenses as children, but were charged and convicted as adults.

94. The number of children required to register is important because, as set out in the expert report of Elizabeth Letourneau, ECF 1-5, ¶ 10, the recidivism rates for people who commit sexual offenses as children are very low. **Of the 2,037 child registrants, 99% (2,012 child registrants) have never been convicted of a second registrable offense.**

95. **Demographics of Those Registered as Children:** **98%** of child registrants (**1,991** children) are male and **2%** of child registrants (**46** children) are female.

96. The racial demographics of this group are:

- about **1,504 (74%)** are white;
- about **476 (23%)** are Black/African-American;
- about **25 (1%)** are Latino/Hispanic;
- about **32 (2%)** are other groups.

97. Although the data did not include the age of child registrants at the time of the offense, we attempted to calculate this by comparing the child's birth date and offense date. Because of missing or unreliable data (e.g., missing offense dates), we were able to calculate the age at the time of offense for 1,665 children (82%). The breakdown for the age of the 1,628 registrants who were children (i.e., under 18 years old³⁸) at the time of the offense is:

³⁸ These data showed that 37 of these registrants with juvenile adjudications were age 18 or over on the offense date of their first registrable offense. Because it is unclear how a person would be adjudicated as a juvenile if over 18, we excluded these data.

- About **52 (3%)** were under 14 years old;
- about **312 (19%)** were 14 years old;
- about **569 (35%)** were 15 years old;
- about **480 (30%)** were 16 years old;
- about **215 (13%)** were 17 years old.

98. The breakdown of all 2,037 child registrants' **current** ages is:

- none are under 16 years old;
- about **57 (3%)** are 16 – 19 years old;
- about **439 (22%)** are 20 – 29 years old;
- about **859 (42%)** are 30 – 39 years old;
- about **679 (33%)** are 40 – 49 years old;
- about **3 (0.1%)** are 50 – 59 years old;
- none are 60 years old or over.

XII. COMPARING PEOPLE IN DIFFERENT TIER LEVELS

99. As discussed above, Michigan's registry categorizes people into three tiers, which determine how many years people are subject to SORA and how frequently they must report. Those tiers are based solely on the offense of conviction, without any individualized determination of risk. *See* M.C.L. §§ 28.722(q)-(v). Tier III requires lifetime registration and quarterly reporting; Tier II requires 25-year registration and biannual reporting; and Tier I requires 15-year registration and yearly reporting. M.C.L. §§ 28.725(11)-(13); 28.725a(3). 73% of registrants are Tier III, 20% are Tier II, and 7% are Tier I. *See* Section V.

100. Tier II and Tier III registrants (other than those with juvenile adjudications) are on the online public registry. M.C.L. §§ 28.728(2), (4). Some Tier I registrants are on the offline law enforcement registry, while other Tier I offenses require public registration. M.C.L. § 28.728(4)(c).

101. We compared the Static 99/R risk scores, discussed in Section VIII, for people in different tier levels. The data show:

Table 8

Static-99 Scores, Earlier Version of Assessment, by Tier Level

Risk Level	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Whole Class
Low Risk	15%	24%	38%	36%
Low-Moderate Risk	35%	35%	34%	34%
Moderate-High Risk	33%	32%	21%	22%
High Risk	17%	10%	8%	8%

Table 9

Static-99R Scores, Current Version of Assessment, by Tier Level

Risk Level	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Whole Class
Level I – Very Low Risk	1%	2%	8%	7%
Level II – Below Average Risk	9%	8%	21%	19%
Level III – Average Risk	27%	46%	43%	43%
Level IVa – Above Average Risk	40%	30%	21%	22%
Level IVb – Well Above Average Risk	23%	14%	7%	9%

102. What these data show is that a higher tier level does not correspond to a higher risk level. **In fact, tier levels are inversely correlated to risk: people in Tier I have the highest risk scores, Tier II the next highest, and Tier III the lowest. Specifically, 63% of the people in Tier I were above average risk on Static-99R, compared to 44% of the people in Tier II, and 28% of the individuals in Tier III.** Such a pattern should not be surprising given that Michigan's tier placement is based on the offense of conviction, which is not empirically related to the likelihood of sexual recidivism. Placing individuals in the wrong tiers would have little effect on public safety because there is no evidence that any form of registration reduces sexual victimization or reduces sexual recidivism; however, placing lower risk individuals in the highest tier misleads the public who would (falsely) assume that higher tier placement communicates a greater risk of sexual recidivism.

103. These Michigan data are consistent with the broad consensus in the scientific literature that the likelihood of recidivism is unrelated to the names of offense convictions. In other words, using the offense of conviction to create tiers of ostensible future dangerousness does not work.

104. As discussed above in Section VII, time offense-free in the community is strongly correlated with reductions in recidivism. We therefore analyzed how much time people in different tiers have spent offense free in the community.

Table 10
Time Offense-Free in the Community by Tier Level

Time Period	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Whole Class
0 – 2 years	14%	7%	6%	7%
2 – 5 years	25%	12%	11%	12%
5 – 10 years	36%	19%	16%	18%
10 – 15 years	26%	20%	16%	18%
15 – 20 years	0%	21%	14%	15%
> 20 years	0%	20%	38%	31%

105. These data show that Tier III registrants have spent more time offense free in the community than Tier II registrants, who have spent more time offense free in the community than Tier I registrants. This is unsurprising, given that Tier III requires lifetime registration, Tier II requires 25-year registration, and Tier I requires 15 years registration. It also provides strong evidence that Tier III does not represent a high-risk group. **Two-thirds (68%) of the people in Tier III have spent more than 10 years in the community without incurring another sexual offense conviction, and 38% have spent more than 20 years without a new sexual offense conviction.** It does not take complicated statistical analyses to recognize that most of these people did not present an imminent risk for sexual recidivism when they were required to register. If you accept the strong evidence that time in the community without a new sex offense conviction reduces the likelihood of future recidivism, these data also indicate that the higher tiers are populated by many people who present no more risk of reoffending than males in the general population.

XIII. REGISTRANTS' EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND INTERNET USE

106. Registrants are required to regularly verify as well as report changes to information about their employment, housing, internet use, etc. M.C.L. §§ 28.725; 28.727. The MSP data contained information about employment, housing, and internet identifiers.

107. In analyzing this data, we restricted our analysis to the **In Community Group**—those subject to SORA's reporting requirements, as they live, work or go

to school in Michigan—and excluded those who are incarcerated. We also excluded registrants listed as “absconders,” as they will have had periods of non-reporting.

A. Employment

108. We leveraged the address and date data in the MSP data to estimate the total number of registrants with current employment. We count any work address without an end date (i.e., the date after which the work address is no longer current for the registrant) as current employment.

109. Of the 35,235 registrants in the In Community Group, 55% (19,230 people) reported current employment of some kind.³⁹ Of these, 14% of all currently employed registrants in the In Community Group (2,603 people) reported current employment at two or more business addresses. The data do not show if they were employed full or part time. **Of the registrants in the In Community Group, 45% (16,005 people) did not report current employment.**

110. The unemployment rate in Michigan in January 2023 when the MSP data was provided was 4.3%.⁴⁰

B. Housing

111. The MSP data also contains residential addresses, as well as a notation for whether a person is homeless. It is our understanding that historically, unhoused people have been required to report a general location (e.g., city, but not street address). The residential address data for some registrants shows such general locations.

112. Of the 35,235 registrants in the **In Community Group**, 1,037 people (3%) were officially designated as “homeless” as of January 24, 2023. There are an additional 45 people who are not currently officially designated as “homeless” but whose current street address fields are blank or otherwise denote unhoused status (for example, some street address fields describe the intersection of two streets, some explicitly say “Homeless,” and some describe registrants’ vehicles). We assume that between 1,037 and 1,082 registrants in the In Community Group are currently unhoused.

113. Using the officially designated “homeless” label, of the 35,235 registrants in the **In Community Group**, 9% (3,139 people) reported being unhoused at some point since they began registering. Limiting the analysis to the 25,763 people in the

³⁹ Employment addresses include those related to self-employment and rental property, along with traditional employment.

⁴⁰ Michigan Labor Market Statistics 1970-2023, <https://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/Economics/MichiganLaborForce.PDF>.

In Community Group who have reported their addresses for at least ten years (i.e., their initial release date is on or prior to January 24, 2013), we find 10% (2,518 people) have reported being unhoused at some point.

114. Using expanded criteria for identifying unhoused registrants (also including instances where the street address field is blank or otherwise denotes unhoused status), of the 35,235 registrants in the **In Community Group**, we identify 11% (3,764 people) who have reported being unhoused at some point since they began registering. **Limiting the analysis to the 25,763 people in the In Community Group who have reported their addresses for at least ten years, we find 12% (3,049 people) have reported being unhoused at some point since they began registering.**

115. These numbers may understate the percentage of registrants who have been unhoused, as we were unable to account for individuals who report shelter addresses. In addition, due to time and data constraints, we were unable to analyze housing instability. However, even a cursory review of the data shows that many registrants report frequent address changes.

C. Internet Use

116. SORA requires post-2011 registrants to report “all electronic mail addresses and internet identifiers registered to or used by the individual.” M.C.L. § 28.727 (1)(i).

117. For this analysis, we restricted our query to the 8,153 members of the **In Community Group** who are required to report such information (i.e., with an offense date on or after July 1, 2011). In that group, **62% (5,061 people) reported at least one email address or electronic identifier. 38% (3,092 people) did not report any email addresses or electronic identifiers. Only 60% (4,909 people) reported using email, and only 24% (1,968 people) reported using some other non-email internet identifier** (e.g., Facebook, Instagram).

118. By contrast, 93% of adult Americans use the internet.⁴¹

XIV. DATA ON ENFORCEMENT

A. Absconders, Compliance and Non-Compliance

119. Only **33 registrants (0.1%)** in the **In Community Group** are listed as “absconders,” presumably individuals who are not reporting.

⁴¹ Pew Research, “Internet/Broadband Fact Sheet.” Accessed 27 September 2021. <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/internet-broadband/>.

120. However, many more registrants are listed as “non-compliant.” For the **In Community Group**, the data shows whether they are “compliant” or “non-compliant,” and if non-compliant, the type of non-compliance.

121. In this group **90% (31,648 people)** were compliant, and **10% (3,582 people)** were non-compliant.

122. The breakdown for types of non-compliance is:

Table 11
Reasons for Noncompliance

Reasons for current non-compliance	Total	Percent⁴²
Identification violation	2,218	62%
Fee violation	881	25%
Verification violation	648	18%
Palm print violation	448	13%
Address violation	33	1%
Failed to register violation	22	1%
False information violation	12	0.3%
Form violation	7	0.2%
Employment violation	6	0.2%
Phone violation	4	0.1%
Vehicle violation	3	0.1%
Internet violation	3	0.1%
Professional license violation	1	0.03%

123. In 87% of cases there were issues with the fees required under SORA or with identification.

⁴² These numbers add up to more than 100%, as some registrants had more than one reason for non-compliance.

B. Residence Checks

124. For the **In Community Group**, the data shows that there were 61,905 residence checks done during the period from January 1, 2011, to March 1, 2020.⁴³

XV. CLASS AND SUBCLASS INFORMATION

125. We were asked to determine the size and composition of the primary class and subclasses, to the extent possible. For some of the subclasses this determination was relatively straightforward. For others, it was extremely complex. The numbers provided should be understood as best estimates, subject to revision, given the complexity of the analysis involved. We were not able to complete this analysis for all the subclasses in the available time, but will continue to work on doing so.

126. The chart in Exhibit B provides more details about the analysis for each subclass. As noted above, the MSP provided the class data on January 24, 2023. Given that additional people have likely been added to the registry since then, the numbers here may slightly understate the current class and subclass sizes.

A. Primary Class

127. The primary class is defined as: “people who are or will be subject to registration under Michigan’s Sex Offenders Registration Act (SORA).” Stipulated Class Certification Order, ECF 35, ¶ 2.

128. **The primary class is composed of approximately 45,145 people.** This includes registrants who are living, working, or studying in the state, incarcerated people, and registrants who were convicted of a Michigan registrable offense on or after July 1, 2011 and who are now living out of state.⁴⁴

B. Pre-2011 Ex Post Facto Subclass

129. This sub class is defined as members of the primary class who committed the offense(s) requiring registration before July 1, 2011. ECF 35, ¶ 3.

130. **There are approximately 31,249 registrants (69% of the class) in this subclass.** In identifying this subclass, we used the offense date for the final registrable offense on record where available. For 3,481 people, the offense date for

⁴³ We excluded data from after March 2020 because residence checks were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁴⁴ We also included people whose registration status is pending review (186 people; 0.4%) as they most likely “will be subject to registration,” although that group is so small that it is not statistically significant; people whose status pending-out-of-state, and people whose whereabouts were unknown.

their last registrable offense was not available, and we used the conviction date for their last registrable offense instead. For 48 people, neither the offense date nor the conviction date for their last registrable offense were available, so we assume those individuals are not part of this subclass.

C. Retroactive Extension of Registration Subclass

131. This subclass is defined as members of the primary class who were retroactively required to register for life as a result of amendments to SORA. ECF 35, ¶ 4.

132. Our best estimate at this time is that there are approximately 16,723 registrants (37% of the Primary Class) in this subclass.

133. The data we received did not indicate whether a person's registration term has been extended. Therefore, in order to determine membership in this subclass, we had to run a series of queries that identified people who are currently required to register for life, but whose registrable offenses, at the time committed, did not result in lifetime registration. Class counsel, based on their analysis of the legislative history of SORA, provided us with the parameters for those queries, which are attached as Exhibit B.1.

134. The analysis for this subclass is very complicated due to the number of statutory changes over time, the complexity of the relevant data, and the programming required. The estimate provided is just that, an estimate, and does not account for every variable involved.

D. Barred From Petitioning Subclass

135. The barred from petitioning subclass is defined as:

members of the primary class who are ineligible to petition for removal from the registry and for whom ten or more years will have elapsed since the date of their conviction for the registrable offense(s) or from their release from any period of confinement for that offense(s), whichever occurred last, and who (a) have not been convicted of any felony or any registrable offense since; (b) have successfully completed their assigned periods of supervised release, probation, or parole without revocation at any time of that supervised release, probation, or parole; and (c) have successfully completed an appropriate sex offender treatment program, if successful completion of a sex offender treatment program was a condition of the registrant's confinement, release, probation, or parole.

ECF 35, ¶ 5.

136. Due to the complexity of the analysis, limitations in the data sets, the need

to match various data sets, and time constraints, we have not yet been able to estimate the number of people in this subclass. We are continuing to work on estimating the size of this subclass.

E. Non-Sex Offense Subclass

137. SORA requires individuals convicted of certain offenses that do not have a sexual component to register as sex offenders, namely kidnapping (M.C.L. § 750.349)⁴⁵, unlawful imprisonment (§ 750.349b), and child enticement (§750.350). *See* M.C.L. § 28.722(r)(iii), (v)(ii)-(iii).

138. The non-sex offense subclass is defined as:

members of the primary class who are or will be subject to registration for an offense without a sexual component including convictions for violating M.C.L. § 750.349 (other than convictions for violating M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(c) or M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(f)), § 750.349b, § 750.350, or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction.

ECF 35, ¶ 6. The subclass thus includes both individuals with Michigan convictions for the specified offenses, as well as people with “a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction.”

139. We estimate that 298 people (0.7% of the class) are members of this subclass.

140. There are 276 people with Michigan convictions that are members of this subclass. To identify this group, we ran queries to identify all class members convicted of violating M.C.L. § 750.349 (other than convictions for violating M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(c) or M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(f)), § 750.349b, and § 750.350.

141. In addition, individuals who have non-Michigan convictions that are “substantially similar” to such offenses must register. M.C.L. § 28.722(r)(x), (t)(xiii), (v)(viii). The data we received does not show which non-Michigan offenses are considered “substantially similar” to the specified Michigan offenses. Plaintiffs’ counsel informed us that they sought, but were unable to obtain, documents from Defendants showing which non-Michigan offenses the MSP deems to be “substantially similar” to the specified Michigan offenses.

142. In order to estimate the number of people who are subject to registration for “substantially similar” non-sex-offense convictions in other jurisdictions, we first calculated that 276 people convicted of non-sex offenses in Michigan represent 0.7%

⁴⁵ Subsections (1)(c) or (1)(f) of the kidnapping statute, M.C.L. § 750.349 require a sexual component to the crime.

of the total 42,294 people with Michigan convictions. If a similar percentage applies to the 3,100 people with non-Michigan convictions, then there would be approximately 22 people subject to registration for non-sex offenses from jurisdictions other than Michigan.

143. Adding the 276 people with Michigan non-sex offenses to the estimated 22 people with “substantially similar” non-sex-offense convictions from other jurisdictions, led to our estimate that 298 people are members of this subclass.

F. Plea Bargain Subclass

144. This subclass is defined as:

members of the primary class who gave up their right to trial and pled guilty to a registrable offense in Michigan and who, as a result of retroactive amendments to SORA, (a) were retroactively subjected to SORA even though there was no registration requirement at the time of their plea; or (b) had their registration terms retroactively extended beyond that in effect at the time of their plea.

ECF 35, ¶ 7.

145. Due to the complexity of the analysis, limitations in the data sets, the need to match various data sets, and time constraints, we have not yet been able to estimate the number of people in this subclass. We are continuing to work on estimating the size of this subclass.

G. Post-2011 Subclass

146. This subclass is defined as “members of the primary class who committed the offense(s) requiring registration on or after July 1, 2011.”

147. **There are approximately 13,848 registrants (31% of the class) in this subclass.** In identifying this subclass, we used the offense date where available, and the conviction date for the 55 people for whom the offense date was not available. There are 48 people for whom neither the offense date nor the conviction date for any registrable offenses were available; we assume these individuals are not part of this subclass.

H. Non-Michigan Offense Subclass

148. This subclass is defined as members of the primary class who, according to Defendants, are or will be subject to sex offender registration under SORA 2021 for a conviction or adjudication from a jurisdiction other than Michigan.

149. **There are approximately 3,100 registrants (7% of the class) who have a conviction or adjudication from a jurisdiction other than Michigan and are**

in this subclass.

XVI. ADDITIONAL DATA ANALYSIS

150. Due to time and resource constraints, it was not possible to complete all of the data analysis that we had hoped to accomplish before the deadline for this report. Accordingly, we anticipate continuing to refine our data analysis in advance of any evidentiary hearing or trial in this case.

151. We also recognize that, if the Court grants relief to the Plaintiffs in this case, additional data analysis may be required for purposes of determining remedies, and we may conduct further analysis to inform the Court's potential decisions on remedy. We can develop more precise determinations of subclass composition with additional time.

152. Finally, should the Court identify particular questions where further data analysis may be useful, we can attempt, depending on data, resource and time constraints, to respond to those questions.

XVII. STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION

153. German Marquez Alcala and James J. Prescott have worked on this report pro bono. Karl Hanson has charged his customary rate of \$250/hour for his contributions to this report.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.



German Marquez Alcala



James J. Prescott



R. Karl Hanson

Dated: August 7, 2023

EXHIBIT A

CURRICULUM VITAE

German A. Marquez Alcala

University of Michigan Law School | Ann Arbor, MI | gmarquez@umich.edu | Office: (734) 763-1760

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN | ANN ARBOR, MI | 2016–2018

M.A., Economics

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | WEST LAFAYETTE, IN | 2014–2016

M.S., Agricultural Economics

Thesis: “*The Labor Market Consequences of Endogenous Low-Skill Migration with a Market-Based Immigration Policy*,” selected for a presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO | FRESNO, CA | 2010–2014

B.S., *summa cum laude*, Agricultural Business, Minor in Philosophy

with University Honors via Smittcamp Family Honors College

with College Honors via College of Arts and Humanities Honors Program

Undergraduate Honors Thesis: “*An Ethical Analysis of American Immigration Policy: A Kantian Approach*,” selected for a presentation at the California State University Honors Consortium Conference

RESEARCH INTERESTS

How disadvantaged populations in the U.S. engage with legal and economic systems of power; courts and procedural law; the role of technology in legal and government decision-making.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

Research Associate for Empirical Legal Studies

Jan. 2019–Present

I use quantitative research skills to help law faculty shepherd their empirical research projects from concept to publication. I acquire and manage data, brainstorm research questions and provide methodology consultations, perform rigorous statistical analyses, and help draft and edit manuscripts for publication. Notable work from this experience includes:

- Studying criminal record expungements and their labor market and public safety consequences (for Profs. J.J. Prescott & Sonja Starr; published in *Harvard Law Review*)
- Comparing pro se litigant discrimination in online and face-to-face courts (for Profs. J.J. Prescott, Orna Rabinovich-Einy & Avital Mentovich; published in *Alabama Law Review*)
- Studying litigant perceptions of online courts’ legitimacy (for Profs. J.J. Prescott, Orna Rabinovich-Einy & Avital Mentovich; published in *Law & Society Review*)
- Using difference-in-difference and survival analysis methods to study the impact of online dispute resolution in small claims court (for Prof. J.J. Prescott; published in a research volume)
- Compiling and visualizing complex datasets on jails, prisons, and court filings to study the civil rights of incarcerated people, resulting in rich data appendices for an incarceration-focused legal casebook and an article for *Prison Policy Institute* (for Prof. Margo Schlanger)
- Analyzing data from the National Registry of Exonerations for a report on the prevalence of misconduct by police officers, prosecutors, and other officials and its connection to wrongful convictions (for Prof. Samuel Gross)
- Providing editorial assistance for a volume summarizing empirical legal research of sex offender registration and notification laws (Wayne A. Logan & J.J. Prescott, eds., *SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION LAWS: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT*, Cambridge University Press, 2021)

- Using natural language processing methods to understand the role of unrepresented litigants' informal written language in online courts (for Profs. J.J. Prescott, Orna Rabinovich-Einy, David Jurgens, Rob Voigt & Avital Mentovich; *ongoing*)
- Studying homeowners' ability to understand consumer insurance contracts (for Profs. Kyle Logue, Daniel Schwarcz & Brenda Cude; *ongoing*)
- Editing questionnaires, performing database maintenance, and creating annual response reports for the U-M Law School Alumni Survey Project

PURDUE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Graduate Research Assistant for Professor Thomas Hertel June–Dec. 2015
Compiled data and created visualizations for an analysis of global land use, poverty in the developing world, and the effects of climate change; published in *Nature Climate Change*.

Graduate Research Assistant for Interdisciplinary Climate Research Team Jan.–Sep. 2015
Synthesized scholarship from development economics, ecology, psychology, and cultural anthropology and helped write a comprehensive literature review on conditional cash transfers for an interdisciplinary NSF grant; published in *World Development*.

Graduate Research Assistant for Professor Joseph Balagtas Aug.–Dec. 2014
Wrote a literature review on rice production, poverty impacts of price volatility of staple crops, and existing government interventions for price volatility in the Philippines.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Graduate Student Instructor Sep. 2017–Apr. 2018
Taught four sections of Principles of Economics I; supervised by Dr. Ronald Caldwell.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

NLP@Michigan Conference, Ann Arbor, MI, 2022
Annual Meeting of Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA), Boston, MA, 2016
California State University Honors Consortium Conference, Fullerton, CA, 2014
Voicing Ideas Philosophy Conference, Fresno, CA, 2013

HONORS & AWARDS

Rackham Merit Fellowship, University of Michigan, 2016–2018
Purdue Doctoral Fellowship, Purdue University, 2014–2016
President's Medalist, California State University, Fresno, 2014
Dean's Medalist, Jordan College of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, California State University, Fresno, 2014
President's Honors Scholarship, Smittcamp Family Honors College, California State University, Fresno, 2010–2014
Newman Civic Fellowship, 2013
President's Volunteer Service Award, 2013

JAMES J. PRESCOTT

University of Michigan Law School
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
(Office: 734-763-2326)
jprescott@umich.edu
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5483-3516>

EMPLOYMENT

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL, Henry King Ransom Professor of Law (2019–)
Professor of Economics (2015–) (courtesy)
Co-Director, Program in Law and Economics (2012–)
Co-Director, Empirical Legal Studies Center (2014–)
Professor of Law (2011–19)
Assistant Professor of Law (2006–11)

Research: Criminal Law
Civil Litigation and Settlement
Empirical Law and Economics
Sentencing and Corrections
Employment Law

Teaching: Criminal Law
Employment Law
Law and Economics Workshop
Negotiation
Economic Analysis of Law

EDUCATION

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Ph.D., Economics, 2006

Honors: MIT Department of Economics Fellowship (1997–99)
Jacob K. Javits Fellowship (1998–2002)

Dissertation: *Essays in Empirical Law and Economics*
(Advisers: David Autor, Michael Greenstone, Christine Jolls)

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, J.D., 2002

Honors: Graduated *magna cum laude*
John M. Olin Fellowship in Law and Economics (1999–2002)
Treasurer (Vol. 115) and Editor, *Harvard Law Review*

Clerkship: Hon. Merrick B. Garland, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit (2002–03)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, B.A., Public Policy and Economics, 1996

Honors: Graduated with Honors and Distinction; Phi Beta Kappa (elected in junior year);
Ethics-in-Society Honors Program; Presidential Award for Excellence in the
Freshman Year; Truman Scholar Finalist (CA)

Thesis: *Why Vote? Using Principles to Solve the Paradox of the Irrational Voter*

PUBLICATIONS & MANUSCRIPTS

- Jolly, Richard, and J.J. Prescott, "Beyond Plea Bargaining: A Theory of Criminal Settlement," *Boston College Law Review*, 62(4) (2021), 1047–116.
- Starr, Evan, J.J. Prescott, and Norman D. Bishara, "Noncompete Agreements in the U.S. Labor Force," *Journal of Law and Economics*, 64(1) (2021), 53–84.
- Lave, Tamara Rice, J.J. Prescott, and Grady Bridges, "The Problem with Assumptions: Revisiting the Dark Figure of Sexual Recidivism," *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 39(3) (2021), 279–306.
- Bulinski, Maximilian A., and J.J. Prescott, "Designing Legal Experiences: Online Communication and Resolution in Courts," in *LEGAL INFORMATICS* (Daniel Martin Katz, Michael J. Bommarito II and Ron Dolin, eds.) (Cambridge Univ. Press) (2021), 430–48.
- Agan, Amanda Y., and J.J. Prescott, "Offenders and SORN Laws," in *SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION LAWS: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT* (Logan, Wayne A., and J.J. Prescott, eds.) (Cambridge Univ. Press) (2021), 102–44.
- Logan, Wayne A., and J.J. Prescott, eds., *SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION LAWS: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT* (Cambridge Univ. Press) (2021).
- Starr, Evan, J.J. Prescott, and Norman D. Bishara, "The Behavioral Effects of (Unenforceable) Contracts," *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 36(3) (2020), 633–87.
- Prescott, J.J., and Sonja B. Starr, "Expungement of Criminal Convictions: An Empirical Study," *Harvard Law Review*, 133(8) (2020), 2460–555.
- Prescott, J.J., Benjamin Pyle, and Sonja B. Starr, "Understanding Violent-Crime Recidivism," *Notre Dame Law Review*, 95(4) (2020), 1643–98.
- Mentovich, Avital, J.J. Prescott, and Orna Rabinovich-Einy, "Are Litigation Outcome Disparities Inevitable? Courts, Technology, and the Future of Impartiality," *Alabama Law Review*, 71(4) (2020), 893–979 (winner of 2021 Dispute Resolution Advancement Award presented by the Hugh L. Carey Center for Dispute Resolution at St. John's School of Law)
- Prescott, J.J., and Sonja B. Starr, "The Power of a Clean Slate," *Regulation*, 43(2) (2020), 28–34.
- Prescott, J.J., and Alexander Sanchez, "Platform Procedure: Using Technology to Facilitate (Efficient) Civil Settlement," in *SELECTION AND DECISION IN JUDICIAL PROCESS AROUND THE WORLD: EMPIRICAL INQUIRIES* (Yun-chien Chang, ed.) (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2020), 30–72.
- Spier, Kathryn E., and J.J. Prescott, "Contracting on Litigation," *RAND Journal of Economics*, 50(2) (2019), 391–417.
- Prescott, J.J., and Benjamin Pyle, "Identifying the Impact of Labor Market Opportunities on Criminal Behavior," *International Review of Law and Economics*, 59 (2019), 65–81.
- McJunkin, Ben A., and J.J. Prescott, "Sex Offenders: Technological Monitoring and the Fourth Amendment," *Search & Seizure Law Report*, 46(7) (2019), 75–88.
- Prescott, J.J., "Community Notification Policies," in *THE SAGE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY* (Robert D. Morgan, ed.) (Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications), Vol. 1 (2019): 138–43.

- Prescott, J.J., “Comment on ‘Judicial Compensation and Performance,’” *Supreme Court Economic Review*, 25 (2019), 149–54.
- O’Neil, Meghan M., and J.J. Prescott, “Targeting Poverty in the Courts: Improving the Measurement of Ability-to-Pay Fines,” *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 82 (2019), 199–226.
- McJunkin, Ben A., and J.J. Prescott, “Fourth Amendment Constraints on the Technological Monitoring of Convicted Sex Offenders,” *New Criminal Law Review*, 21 (2018), 379–425.
- Prescott, J.J., “Assessing Access to Justice Outreach Strategies,” *Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics* (JITE), 174(1) (2018), 34–63.
- Prescott, J.J., “Improving Access to Justice in State Courts with Platform Technology,” *Vanderbilt Law Review*, 70 (2017), 1993–2050.
- Hou, Youyang, Cliff Lampe, Maximilian Bulinski, and J.J. Prescott, “Factors in Fairness and Emotion in Online Case Resolution Systems,” *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (May 2017).
- Prescott, J.J., and Kathryn E. Spier, “A Comprehensive Theory of Civil Settlement,” *New York University Law Review*, 91 (2016), 59–143.
- Prescott, J.J., “Portmanteau Ascendant: Post-Release Regulations and Sex Offender Recidivism,” *Connecticut Law Review*, 47 (2016), 1035–78
- Bulinski, Maximilian A. and J.J. Prescott, “Online Case Resolution Systems: Enhancing Access, Fairness, Accuracy, and Efficiency,” *Michigan Journal of Race and Law*, 21 (2016), 205–49.
- Prescott, J.J., “Criminal Sanctions and Deterrence,” in *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND ECONOMICS* (2019), vol. 1 (A-E) (Alain Marciano and Giovanni Battista Ramello, eds.) (New York: Springer) (first published online in 2016), 498–510.
- Prescott, J.J., Norman D. Bishara, and Evan Starr, “Understanding Noncompetition Agreements: The 2014 Noncompete Survey Project,” *MSU Law Review*, 2016, 369–464
- Gerstein, Charlie, and J.J. Prescott, “Process Costs and Police Discretion,” *Harvard Law Review Forum*, 128 (2015), 268–88.
- Agan, Amanda Y., and J.J. Prescott, “Sexual Offenses,” in *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND ECONOMICS* (2019), vol. 3 (O-Z) (Alain Marciano and Giovanni Battista Ramello, eds.) (New York: Springer) (first published online in 2015), 1871–84.
- Prescott, J.J., Kathryn E. Spier, and Albert H. Yoon, “Trial and Settlement: A Study of High-Low Agreements,” *Journal of Law and Economics*, 57 (2014), 699–746.
- Agan, Amanda Y., and J.J. Prescott, “Sex Offender Law and the Geography of Victimization,” *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, 11 (2014), 786–828.
- Prescott, J.J., “Do Sex Offender Registries Make Us Less Safe?” *Regulation*, 35(2) (2012), 48–55.
- Prescott, J.J., “Child Pornography and Community Notification: How an Attempt to Reduce Crime Can Achieve the Opposite,” *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 24 (2011), 93–101.
- Prescott, J.J., and Jonah E. Rockoff, “Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?” *Journal of Law and Economics*, 53 (2011), 161–206.

- Prescott, J.J., “The Challenges of Calculating the Benefits of Providing Access to Legal Services,” *Fordham Urban Law Journal*, 37 (2010), 303–46.
- Prescott, J.J., and Sonja B. Starr, “Improving Criminal Jury Decision Making After the *Blakely* Revolution,” *University of Illinois Law Review*, 2006, 301–56.
- Jolls, Christine M., and J.J. Prescott, “Disaggregating Employment Protection: The Case of Disability Discrimination,” *NBER Working Paper 10740* (2004).
- Prescott, J.J., “Tort as a Debt Market: Agency Costs, Strategic Debt, and Borrowing against the Future,” *Harvard Law Review*, 115 (2002), 2294–316 (Student Note).
- Prescott, J.J., “Prevailing Party—*Buckhannon Board & Care Home, Inc. v. West Virginia Department of Health & Human Resources*, 121 S. Ct. 1835 (2001),” *Harvard Law Review*, 115 (2001), 457–67 (Student Supreme Court Case Comment).
- Prescott, J.J., “Second Circuit holds that Punitive Damages are Unavailable against Municipalities—*Ciraolo v. City of New York*, 216 F.3d 236 (2d Cir. 2000),” *Harvard Law Review*, 114 (2000), 666–72 (Student Recent Case Comment).

WORKS IN PROGRESS

- Prescott, J.J., and Evan Starr, “Subjective Beliefs about Contract Enforceability,” draft available.
- Garrett, Brandon L., and J.J. Prescott, “Determinants of Success in Post-Conviction Litigation by the Innocent,” draft available.
- Prescott, J.J., “The Possibilities of Offender Choice in Sentencing: Eliciting Forward-Looking Information,” draft available.
- Prescott, J.J., “Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections,” draft available (revise and resubmit, *Journal of Legal Studies*).
- Prescott, J.J., “Empirical Evidence of Prosecutorial Charging Manipulation: And What It Tells Us about What Prosecutors Are Trying to Do,” draft available.
- Klick, Jonathan, and J.J. Prescott, “The Effect of Sex Offender Laws on the Sexual Abuse and Health of Minors,” 25-page funding narrative available.
- Prescott, J.J., and Eric B. Laber, “The Effects of Judge, Prosecutor, and Defendant Race and Gender Interactions on Defendant Outcomes,” 15-page funding narrative available.
- Bailey, Martha J., and J.J. Prescott, “The Regulation of Vice in the 1960s: The Case of Contraception as ‘Obscene,’” précis available.
- Prescott, J.J., “Data Set: New Orleans District Attorney’s Office Data, 1988-1999,” including arrest, charging, conviction, and sentencing data with judge, prosecutor, and defendant identifiers and over 30,000 defendant observations.
- Prescott, J.J., “A Fifty-State Compendium of Sex Offender Regulation.”

OTHER WRITING

- Buhl, William, J.J. Prescott, and Miriam Aukerman, “Michigan Poised to Double Down on Failed Sex Offender Registry,” DETROIT FREE PRESS, Dec. 10, 2020, <https://www.freep.com/story/opinion/contributors/2020/12/10/michigan-sex-offender-registry-legislation/6507848002/>.
- Prescott, J.J., Benjamin Pyle, and Sonja Starr, “It’s Time to Start Releasing Some Prisoners With Violent Records,” SLATE, April 13, 2020, <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2020/04/combat-covid-release-prisoners-violent-cook.html>.
- Prescott, J.J., and Sonja B. Starr, “The Case for Expunging Criminal Records,” N.Y. TIMES, March 20, 2019, at A27, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/20/opinion/expunge-criminal-records.html>.
- Prescott, J.J., “Unclogging Courts by Resolving Simple Cases Online,” THE BRIDGE, May 19, 2016, <http://bridgemi.com/2016/05/unclogging-courts-by-resolving-simple-cases-online/>.
- Prescott, J.J., Kathryn E. Spier, and Albert H. Yoon, “审审审审审审审审审审审审” [Trial and Settlement: A Study of High-Low Agreements] (translated by Yajie Xin. 比审): *Comparative Studies*, no. 80 (2015), 154–189.
- Prescott, J.J., “In Michigan, Access to Justice a Click Away,” DETROIT NEWS, March 12, 2015, at 3B, <http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2015/03/11/prescott-court-innovations/70166738>.
- Prescott, J.J. (principal drafter), Miriam J. Aukerman, Michael J. Steinberg, Kary L. Moss, and John R. Minock, “Distinguished Brief: People of the State of Michigan v. David Mark Cole,” *Thomas M. Cooley Law Review*, 30(3) (2013), 313–68.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

- American Civil Liberties Union (\$250,000) (“Prosecutor Transparency Project”) (2021)
- Distinguished University Innovator Award, University of Michigan (2020)
- Vital Projects at Proteus (\$20,000) (2019) (“Understanding Recidivism Rates for Homicide Offenders”) (Co-PI: Benjamin D. Pyle)
- National Science Foundation, Cyber-Human Systems (\$909,213) (2018) (“Drawing from Theories of Justice to Respond to Online Harassment”) (Co-PIs: Sarita Yardi Schoenebeck and Clifford Lampe)
- University of Michigan, Poverty Solutions at Ford School of Public Policy (\$25,000) (2017) (“Targeting Poverty in the Courts: Improving the Measurement of Ability to Pay”) (Co-PI: Meghan M. O’Neil)
- University of Michigan, Global Challenges for Third Century Initiative (Phase Two: \$2,767,500) (2014) (“Technology-Aided Access to Courts through Enhanced Online Functionality”)
- University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research (\$15,000) (2013) (“A Survey of Employment Non-Competition Agreements: Incidence, Knowledge, Perceptions, and Mobility”)
- Distinguished Brief Award, Thomas M. Cooley Law Review (“recognizes the most scholarly brief filed before the Michigan Supreme Court, as determined by a panel of judges”) (2013) (*People v. Cole*, No. 143046, opinion filed May 25, 2012)
- University of Michigan, Global Challenges for Third Century Initiative (Phase One: \$275,000) (2013) (“Technology-Aided Access to Courts through Enhanced Online Functionality”)

University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research (\$15,000) (2011) (“The Role of the Prosecutor in Criminal Justice Outcome Disparities”)

Population Studies Center, University of Michigan (\$4,000) (2011) (“The Effects of Sex Offender Laws on Teenage Sexual Health and on the Geography of Crime Commission”)

National Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, CA (2010–11)

National Science Foundation, Law and Social Sciences Program (\$145,000) (2010) (“Evaluating the Impact of Set-Aside Laws on Ex-Offender Recidivism and Socioeconomic Outcomes”) (Co-PI: Sonja Starr)

University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research (\$15,000) (2009) (“Evaluating the Impact of Set-Aside Laws on Ex-Offender Recidivism and Socioeconomic Outcomes”)

National Poverty Center, University of Michigan (\$7,500) (2009) (“Evaluating the Impact of Set-Aside Laws on Ex-Offender Recidivism and Socioeconomic Outcomes”)

ABA Section on Litigation, Litigation Research Fund (\$12,000) (2008) (with Albert Yoon) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Affiliations:

- Co-Editor-in-Chief, *American Law and Economics Review* (2017–)
- Fellow of the Society for Empirical Legal Studies (2019–)
- Research Faculty Affiliate, Pop. Studies Center, Univ. of Michigan (2009–)
- Affiliate, University of Chicago Crime Lab (2016–)
- Faculty Affiliate, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (2017–)
- Senior Academic Affiliate, Edgeworth Economics, LLC (2012–)
- Faculty Expert, Poverty Solutions, University of Michigan (2017–)
- Research Associate, Ctr. for Research in Econometric Theory and Applications (CRETA), National Taiwan University (2018–)
- ICLE (Inst. of Continuing Legal Educ.) Tech. Advisory Board (2016–)
- Associate Editor, *International Review of Law and Economics* (2012–18)
- Board of Directors, American Law and Economics Association (2015–18)
- Co-President, Society of Empirical Legal Studies (2018–19)
- Board of Directors, Society of Empirical Legal Studies (2016–19)
- Board of Directors, Innovations for Poverty Action (2010–18)
- Working Group, Nat’l Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail (2016–18)
- Member, MI Advisory Comm., US Commission on Civil Rights (2013–17)
- Editorial Board, *American Law and Economics Review* (2014–17)
- Member, State Bar of California (admitted in 2002)
- Member, American Bar Association
- Member, American Economic Association
- Member, American Law and Economics Association

Referee Service:

- Journal of Legal Studies*
- Journal of Law and Economics*
- Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*
- Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*
- American Law and Economics Review*
- International Review of Law and Economics*

Review of Law and Economics
Quarterly Journal of Economics
Review of Economics and Statistics
Journal of Labor Economics
American Economic Journal: Applied Economics
Journal of Public Economics
Economic Journal
Economic Inquiry
Law and Society Review
Law and Social Inquiry
Crime and Delinquency
Justice Quarterly

TESTIMONY AND EXPERT ACTIVITIES

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Torsilieri, Court of Common Pleas, Chester County, PA: expert report, Apr. 1, 2021.

Constan v. City of Dearborn Heights et al., Wayne County Circuit Court, Michigan: expert report, Dec. 6, 2020.

Legislative Testimony before *Michigan Senate's Judiciary and Public Safety Committee* (Lansing, MI, via Zoom), on proposed Clean Slate (expungement) legislation, June 4, 2020.

Legislative Testimony before *Michigan House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee* (Lansing, MI, via Zoom), on proposed reforms to Michigan's Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws, May 27, 2020.

NARSOL v. Joshua Stein, U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina: expert report, Feb. 27, 2020; deposition, July 10, 2020.

John Does #1–5 v. Richard Swearingen, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida: expert report, Feb. 24, 2020.

John Does #1–7 v. Greg Abbott and Col. Steven McCraw, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division: expert report, May 25, 2018.

United States v. David Keith Wills, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christi Division: expert declaration, Jan. 14, 2018; hearing testimony, Jan. 29, 2018.

Lucinda J. Shuell v. Mobile Medical Response, Inc., American Arbitration Association, Case No. 01-16-0001-9155: expert report, Dec. 21, 2017.

Southern Motors Chevrolet, Inc. v. General Motors, U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, Savannah Division: expert report, June 30, 2015.

State of Georgia v. Beverly Hall, Superior Court of Fulton County for the State of Georgia: expert report, July 11, 2014.

McGuire v. City of Montgomery, Alabama et al., U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama: expert report, Sept. 13, 2013; deposition, Oct. 30, 2013; rebuttal expert report, Dec. 17, 2013; trial testimony, Mar. 31, 2014, and Apr. 1, 2014.

John Does #1–5 and Mary Doe v. Richard Snyder and Col. Kriste Etue, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan: expert report, Mar. 16, 2012; deposition, Dec. 12, 2013

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

University of Michigan: Digital Innovation Advisory Group (2014–16); Online Course Selection Committee (2013–14); UM Civil Liberties Board (2010–13).

University of Michigan Law School: Founder and Organizer, Student Research Roundtable (2007–18); Tenure Review Committee (2021–); Personnel Committee (2019–21); Alumni Survey Director (2014–); Technology Committee (2010–20); Alumni Academic Placement Committee (2010–14; 2016–18); Institutional Advancement Committee (2009–11; 2012–13); Graduate Programs and Foreign Affiliations (2011–12); Academic Standards and Practices Committee (2009–10); Clinical Committee (2008–09); Student Careers and Professional Affairs Committee (2007–08); Curriculum Committee (2006–07).

OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Academic: Visiting Lecturer, University of Tokyo Faculty of Law (Summer 2009)
Visiting Researcher, Georgetown University Law Center (2004–2006)
Special Guest, Brookings Institution, Economic Studies Program (2004–2005)
Fellow in Law and Economics, Univ. of Michigan Law School (Winter 2005)
Post-Graduate Olin Research Fellow, Harvard Law School (2003–2004)
Research Assistant, Brookings Institution, Economic Studies (1996–1997)

Law Practice: Summer Associate, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP, New York, NY (2002)
Summer Associate, Munger, Tolles & Olson, LLP, Los Angeles, CA (2001)
Summer Associate, Morrison & Foerster, LLP, San Francisco, CA (2001)
Summer Associate, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP, Los Angeles, CA (2000)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

- 2021:** Northwestern University IDEAL Workshop: Evaluation and Accountability: Technologies for Law (online) (April) (“Evaluating the Effects of Court-Technology Innovations”)
Record Clearing Research Webinar (National Record Clearing Project) (Community Legal Services – Philadelphia) (online) (March) (“Expungement of Criminal Convictions: An Empirical Study”)
Dispute Resolution Works-in-Progress Consortium (online) (March) (Discussant on Gilat Bachar, “The Psychology of Secret Settlements”)
Stanford Law Legal Tech and the Future of Civil Justice Series (Panel: “Legal Tech, A2J, and the Unrepresented”) (online) (February) (“Using ODR Platforms to Level the Playing Field: Improving Pro Se Litigation Through Technology”)
Michigan Journal of Law Reform Symposium (“The Poverty Penalty: America’s Overuse of Fines and Fees) (online) (January) (Panelist: Civil and Criminal Fines and Fees)
- 2020:** Duke Empirical Criminal Law Roundtable (online) (December) (Discussant on Ben Grunwald, “How to Reduce the Prison Population by X%”)
Columbia Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (online) (November) (“Subjective Beliefs about Contract Enforceability”)

Conference: National Legal Aid & Defender Association (online) (November) (Panelist: “Record Clearing in 2020: Challenges and Opportunities”)

Conference: APPAM Annual Meetings (online) (November) (Discussant on Aria Golestani, Emily Owens, and Kerri Raissian, “Specialization in Criminal Courts: An Evaluation of the Impact of Domestic Violence Courts in Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee”)

Michigan Law Insights from the Quad (online) (November) (Panelist: “Criminal Justice Reform” with Eve Primus and Margo Schlanger)

Harvard Law School (Empirical Law and Economics Workshop) (online) (October) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)

Clean Slate Initiative Panel, National Expungement Week (online) (September) (Panelist)

The 2020 University of Michigan Distinguished Innovator Award Address (Ann Arbor, MI) (September) (“Matterhorn: Technology, Access to Justice, and Democratizing American Courts”)

- 2019:** Conference: The Choice Redux: Market, Organization, Democracy, Algorithm or Community? (Univ. of Michigan Ross School of Business) (Ann Arbor, MI) (December) (“Gigs & Regs: Platform Choices for Competitive & Fair Labor Markets”)
- Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Claremont McKenna College) (Claremont, CA) (November) (“Expungement of Criminal Convictions: An Empirical Study”)
- Notre Dame Law Review Symposium (Notre Dame Law School) (South Bend, IN) (November) (“Understanding Violent-Crime Recidivism”)
- Detroit Police’s Committee on Race and Equality Meeting (Detroit Police Department) (Detroit MI) (October) (“Expungement in Michigan”)
- Columbia Law School (Courts Workshop) (New York, NY) (May) (“Is Judicial Bias Inevitable? Courts, Technology, and the Future of Impartiality”)
- Univ. of Michigan Law School’s 2019 Junior Scholars Conference (Ann Arbor, MI) (April) (Discussant on three papers in “Panel I: Observation and Documentation”)
- Univ. of Southern California Gould School of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Los Angeles, CA) (April) (“Expungement of Criminal Convictions: An Empirical Study”)
- Univ. of Michigan Institute for Research on Women & Gender (Ann Arbor, MI) (March) (Book Discussant on David Halperin and Trevor Hoppe, “The War on Sex”)
- Univ. of British Columbia Allard School of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Vancouver, BC) (March) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)
- Conference: The Choice: Market, Organization, Democracy, Algorithm or Community? (Univ. of Michigan Ross School of Business) (Ann Arbor, MI) (February) (“Law and ‘The Choice’”) (focus on analytics, prediction, and algorithms in the law)
- 2018:** 2018 eCourts Conference (National Center for State Courts) (Plenary Panel with Judge Alexis Krot and Elizabeth Lucas) (Las Vegas, NV) (December) (“‘Right-sizing’ Penalties Through Technology”)
- Notre Dame Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (South Bend, IN) (November) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)

Symposium: Shining a Light on Dispute Resolution: Transparency, Metrics, and Empirical Research (Texas A&M Univ. School of Law) (Fort Worth, TX) (November) (“Court-Connected Mediation and Online Dispute Resolution”)

NBER Law and Economics Meetings (Cambridge, MA) (July) (Discussant on Jian Jia and Liad Wagman, “Platform, Anonymity, and Illegal Actors: Evidence of Whac-a-Mole Enforcement from Airbnb”)

Univ. of Bonn (Law and Economics Workshop) (Bonn, Germany) (May) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)

Symposium: Alternatives to Incarceration (Univ. of Haifa, Faculty of Law) (Haifa, Israel) (May) (“Targeting Poverty in the Courts: Improving the Measurement of Ability to Pay Fines”)

Univ. of Michigan Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Ann Arbor, MI) (March) (“Noncompetes in the U.S. Labor Force”)

Stanford Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Palo Alto, CA) (February) (“Noncompetes in the U.S. Labor Force”)

Supreme Court Economic Review Research Roundtable on the Economics of Legal Error (George Mason Univ. Antonin Scalia Law School) (Arlington, VA) (February) (Discussant on Gregory DeAngelo and Bryan C. McCannon, “Judicial Compensation and Performance”)

Univ. of Virginia Batten School of Policy (Faculty Research Workshop) (Charlottesville, VA) (January) (“Noncompetes in the U.S. Labor Force”)

2017: Harvard Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Cambridge, MA) (November) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)

Univ. of Toronto, Faculty of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Toronto, ON) (November) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)

George Mason Univ. Antonin Scalia Law School (Manne Forum) (Arlington, VA) (September) (Senior Commentator on Megan Stevenson, “Assessing Risk Assessment”)

Empirical Studies of Judicial Systems International Conference (Symposium: Do Courts Rule Efficiently? Empirical Inquiries) (Institutum Iurisprudentiae Academia Sinica) (Taipei, Taiwan) (June) (“Platform Procedure: Using Technology to Facilitate (Efficient) Civil Settlement”)

Seminar on Empirical Methods for the Law (Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics, Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Bonn, and the Univ. of Bonn, Germany) (Syracuse, Italy) (June) (“Assessing Access to Justice Outreach Strategies”)

Duke Univ. School of Law (Culp Colloquium) (Durham, NC) (May) (Commentator on Andrea Chandrasekher, “Police Contract Status and Labor Unrest,” and Sherod Thaxton, “Disentangling Disparity: Exploring Racially Disparate Effect and Treatment in Capital Charging”)

UC Irvine School of Law Civil Justice Research Institute (Symposium: Practitioners and Scholars in Dialogue: What Do We Know About the Civil Justice System?) (UC Irvine School of Law) (Irvine, CA) (April) (Panel: Innovative Practices)

Vanderbilt Law Review Symposium on State Courts (Vanderbilt Law School) (Nashville, MI) (March) (“Improving Access to Justice in State Courts with Platform Technology”)

Michigan State Law Review Symposium (“Empirical Legal Studies and Legal Analytics: Shall the Twain Meet?”) (Michigan State Univ. College of Law) (East Lansing, MI) (March) (Panel: “ELS and Legal Analytics: Partners in the Same Pursuit or Never the Twain Shall Meet?”)

Univ. of Michigan Complexity and the Law Conference (Ann Arbor, MI) (February) (“UM’s Online Court Project: Big Data, Analytics, and Research Opportunities”)

Univ. of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law QuantLaw Conference (Tucson, AZ) (February) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)

- 2016:** Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Duke Univ. School of Law) (Durham, NC) (November) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)
- National Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices Business Meeting (National Center for State Courts) (Lunch Presentation) (Arlington, VA) (November) (“Online Case Resolution”)
- National Association for Justice Information Systems 2016 Conference (Tucson, AZ) (November) (“Online Case Resolution Systems: Enhancing Access, Fairness, Accuracy, and Efficiency”)
- Georgetown Univ. Law Center (Law and Economics Workshop) (Washington, DC) (October) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)
- George Mason Univ. Antonin Scalia Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Arlington, VA) (October) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)
- Justice Codes Symposium (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) (New York, NY) (October) (“Citizens and Online Court Access”)
- Columbia Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (New York, NY) (September) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)
- Concordia Univ. School of Law (Criminal Justice Reform Conference) (Boise, ID) (June) (“Online Case Resolution Systems: Enhancing Access, Accuracy, and Fairness”)
- UC Irvine Department of Informatics (Friday Seminar Series) (Irvine, CA) (May) (“Online Case Resolution Systems: Enhancing Access, Fairness, Accuracy, and Efficiency”)
- Northwestern Univ. School of Law (Colloquium on Law and Economics) (Chicago, IL) (April) (“Noncompetes and Employee Mobility”)
- Univ. of Connecticut School of Law (Faculty Workshop) (Hartford, CT) (March) (“A Comprehensive Theory of Civil Settlement”)
- NYU Law School (Law and Economics Colloquium) (New York, NY) (March) (“A Comprehensive Theory of Civil Settlement”)
- UCLA Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Los Angeles, CA) (February) (“A Comprehensive Theory of Civil Settlement”)
- Michigan Journal of Race & Law Symposium (“Innocent Until Proven Poor”) (Univ. of Michigan Law School) (Ann Arbor, MI) (February) (“Online Case Resolution Systems: Enhancing Access, Accuracy, and Fairness”)
- 2015:** Univ. of Texas School of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Austin, TX) (November) (“Noncompetes in the U.S. Labor Force”)

- Connecticut Law Review Symposium (“The Other One Percent: Prison Reform from Sentencing to Parole”) (Univ. of Connecticut School of Law) (Hartford, CT) (November) (“Post-Release Regulations and Sex Offender Recidivism”)
- Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Washington Univ. Law School) (St. Louis, MO) (October) (“Noncompetes in the U.S. Labor Force”)
- Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Washington Univ. Law School) (St. Louis, MO) (October) (Discussant on Thomas H. Cohen, “Does Change in Risk Matter? Examining Whether Changes in Offender Risk Characteristics Influence Recidivism Outcomes”)
- Michigan State Law Review Symposium (“Legal Quanta”) (Michigan State Univ. College of Law) (East Lansing, MI) (October) (“Noncompetes in the U.S. Labor Force”)
- Univ. of Michigan School of Information (Information Alliance for Community Development (IACD) speaker series) (Ann Arbor, MI) (September) (“Michigan’s Online Court Project: Improving Access, Accuracy, and Fairness”)
- American Law and Economics Association Annual Meetings (Columbia Law School) (New York, NY) (May) (Discussant on Andrea Cann Chandrasekher, “The Effect of Police Slowdowns on Crime”)
- NBER Mid-Year Law and Economics Meetings (Cambridge, MA) (February) (“Tailored Suits: Contracting on Litigation”)
- Harvard Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Cambridge, MA) (February) (“A Comprehensive Theory of Civil Settlement”)
- 2014:** Third Annual Robina Conference: The Future of Criminal Law? (Univ. of Minnesota Law School) (Minneapolis, MN) (“Policing Public Order without the Criminal Law”)
- Univ. of Virginia School of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Charlottesville, VA) (March) (“Neighborhood Offending: Is Sex Offense Victimization Risk Higher Where Sex Offenders Reside?”)
- 2013:** Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Univ. of Pennsylvania Law School) (Philadelphia, PA) (October) (“Neighborhood Offending: Do Sex Offenders Reside and Offend in the Same Places?”)
- Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Univ. of Pennsylvania Law School) (Philadelphia, PA) (October) (Discussant on Kuo-Chang Huang, “The Effect of Stakes on Settlement: An Empirical Lesson from Taiwan”)
- Tel Aviv Faculty of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Tel Aviv, Israel) (May) (“Criminal Choice in Sentencing”)
- Cornell-Tel Aviv Conference: Empirical Legal Studies (Tel Aviv Faculty of Law) (Tel Aviv, Israel) (May) (Discussant on Michael Frakes, “The Impact of Criminal Law on the Incidence of Crime: Evidence from Expansions in the Scope and Severity and Statutory Rape Laws”)
- Notre Dame Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (South Bend, IN) (March) (“Criminal Choice in Sentencing”)
- 2012:** NBER Law and Economics Meetings (Cambridge, MA) (July) (Discussant on Dara Lee, “The Digital Scarlet Letter: The Effect of Online Criminal Records on Crime and Recidivism”)

American Law and Economics Association Annual Meetings (Stanford Law School) (Palo Alto, CA) (May) (“Criminal Choice in Sentencing”)

Univ. of Toledo College of Law (Faculty Workshop) (Toledo, OH) (March) (“Criminal Choice in Sentencing”)

- 2011:** Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Northwestern Univ. Law School) (Chicago, IL) (November) (Discussant on Jonah Gelbach, “The Effects of Heightened Pleading on Motion to Dismiss Adjudication”)

Univ. of Chicago Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Chicago, IL) (November) (“Criminal Choice in Sentencing”)

Columbia Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (New York, NY) (October) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Stanford Law School (Faculty Workshop) (Palo Alto, CA) (March) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Cornell Law School (Empirical Colloquium) (Ithaca, NY) (March) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

NBER Mid-Year Law and Economics Meetings (Cambridge, MA) (February) (Discussant on Howard Chang & Hilary Sigman, “An Empirical Analysis of Cost Recovery in Superfund Cases: Implications for Brownfields and Joint and Several Liability”)

- 2010:** Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Yale Law School) (New Haven, CT) (November) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Yale Law School) (New Haven, CT) (November) (Discussant on Sasha Romanosky, Rahul Telang, and Alessandro Acquisti, “Do Data Breach Disclosure Laws Reduce Identity Theft?”)

American Law and Economics Association Annual Meetings (Woodrow Wilson School of Public Policy) (Princeton, NJ) (May) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Univ. of Haifa Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Haifa, Israel via Internet) (May) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Univ. of Virginia Law and Economics of Crime Conference (Charlottesville, VA) (March) (“Determinants of Success in Post-Conviction Litigation by the Innocent”)

Rice Univ. and Univ. of Houston (Applied Economics Workshop) (Houston, TX) (March) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

American Economic Association Annual Meetings (Atlanta, GA) (January) (“Empirical Evidence of Prosecutorial Charging Manipulation” and Discussant on Richard Boylan and Naci Mocan, “Intended and Unintended Consequences of Prison Reform”)

- 2009:** Harvard Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Cambridge, MA) (October) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Univ. of Michigan Population Studies Center (Brown Bag) (Ann Arbor, MI) (October) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Univ. of Toronto Faculty of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Toronto, ON) (September) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

NBER Law and Economics Summer Institute (Cambridge, MA) (July) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

UC Hastings College of Law (Faculty Workshop) (San Francisco, CA) (February) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Stanford Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Palo Alto, CA) (January) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

American Economic Association Annual Meetings (San Francisco, CA) (January) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?” and “The Effects of Judge, Prosecutor, and Defendant Race and Gender Interactions on Defendant Outcomes”)

2008: American Bar Association Litigation Section Access to Justice Symposium (Atlanta, GA) (December) (“The Challenges of Calculating the Benefits of Providing Access to Legal Services”)

Searle Center Research Symposium on Empirical Studies of Civil Liability (Northwestern Univ. Law School) (Chicago, IL) (October) (“Settlement and Trial? A Study of High-Low Agreements”)

Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Cornell Law School) (Ithaca, NY) (October) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Cornell Law School) (Ithaca, NY) (October) (Discussant on John F. Pfaff, “The Myths and Realities of Correctional Severity: Evidence from the National Corrections Reporting Program on Sentencing Practices”)

Harvard Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Cambridge, MA) (September) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Law and Society Annual Meetings (Montreal, Canada) (May) (“The Effects of Judge, Prosecutor, and Defendant Race and Gender Interactions on Defendant Outcomes”)

American Law and Economics Association Annual Meetings (Columbia Law School) (New York, NY) (May) (“The Effects of Judge, Prosecutor, and Defendant Race and Gender Interactions on Defendant Outcomes”)

Univ. of Chicago Law School (Criminal Law Colloquium) (Chicago, IL) (April) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Brooklyn Law School (Faculty Workshop) (Brooklyn, NY) (April) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Univ. of Haifa Law School (Law and Economics Workshop) (Haifa, Israel via Internet) (March) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

Univ. of Virginia School of Law (Law and Economics Workshop) (Charlottesville, VA) (February) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)

NBER Mid-Year Law and Economics Meetings (Cambridge, MA) (February) (Discussant on Betsey Stevenson, “Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports”)

- 2007:** Northwestern Univ. Law School (Law and Economics Colloquium) (Chicago, IL) (December) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)
- Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (NYU Law School) (November) (Discussant on Stéphane Mechoulan, “The External Effects of Black-Male Incarceration on Black Females”)
- NBER Working Group on Crime (Cambridge, MA) (September) (“Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws Affect Criminal Behavior?”)
- National Federal Sentencing Guidelines Seminar (Salt Lake City, UT) (May) (“Using U.S. Sentencing Commission Data in Empirical Research”)
- American Law and Economics Association Annual Meetings (Harvard Law School) (Cambridge, MA) (May) (“The Effects of Sex Offender Notification laws”)
- 2006:** Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Univ. of Texas Law School) (Austin, TX) (October) (“Empirical Evidence of Prosecutorial Charging Manipulation”)
- Conference on Empirical Legal Studies (Univ. of Texas Law School) (Austin, TX) (Discussant on Brandon Garrett, “Judging Innocence”)
- Junior Empirical Legal Scholars Conference (Cornell Law School) (Ithaca, NY) (September) (“Empirical Evidence of Prosecutorial Charging Manipulation”)
- Law and Society Annual Meetings (Baltimore, MD) (July) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”)
- Various Job Talks (January and February) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”) (Michigan; Harvard; Stanford; NYU; Columbia; Univ. of Pennsylvania; UCLA; Georgetown; USC; Washington Univ.; Univ. of Texas)
- 2005:** Various Job Talks (September through December) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”) (Yale; Univ. of Virginia; Duke; Cornell; Boston Univ.; Minnesota; Univ. of Colorado; William and Mary; Univ. of Miami)
- MIT Department of Economics Labor Seminar (Cambridge, MA) (November) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”)
- Florida State College of Law (Faculty Enrichment Series) (Tallahassee, FL) (June) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”)
- Brookings Institution, Economic Studies Program (Brown Bag Lunch Talk) (Washington, DC) (June) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”)
- American Law and Economics Association Meetings (NYU Law School) (May) (“Measuring the Consequences of Criminal Jury Trial Protections”)

Work Address Department of Psychology
 Carleton University
 1125 Colonel By Drive
 Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6
 Canada

Phone (613) 619-0817; rkarlhanson@gmail.com Karl.Hanson@saarna.org

Education

1986 - Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology, University of Waterloo

1981 - B.A. (Hons), Psychology, Simon Fraser University

Professional Awards and Distinctions

2019 – Criminal Justice Psychology Section of the Canadian Psychological Association: Don Andrews Career Contribution Award

2018 – International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders: Lifetime Achievement Award

2017 – Public Safety Canada: Outstanding Career Award

2015 – Public Safety Canada: Instant Prize

2010 – Public Safety Canada: Student Recognition Award

2007 – Public Safety Canada: Departmental Achievement Award

2007 – Public Safety Canada: Student Recognition Award

2006 – Public Service Merit Award for Exceptional Performance

2006 – Nominated for the Stockholm Prize in Criminology

2003 – Canadian Psychological Association: Fellow

2002 – Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers: Lifetime Significant Achievement Award

1998 – Public Service Merit Award for Exceptional Performance

Academic Awards

As a student (1978 – 1986), I received SSHRC doctoral and M.A. fellowships as well as awards and scholarships from Simon Fraser University, Capilano College, and the University of Manitoba (where I completed my internship in clinical psychology).

Current Employment

Start Dates	Location	Duties
6/2004 -	Carleton University	Adjunct Research Professor, Psychology Department
1/2019-	Correctional Service of Canada	Senior trainer on sexual recidivism risk tools (part-time)

Professional Work Experience

Dates	Location	Duties
2/2015 - 02/2020	Ryerson University	Adjunct Faculty, Yeates School of Graduate Studies
2/2015 – 6/2017	Public Safety Canada	Manager, Corrections Research. Supervise and conduct research on corrections. Manage staff/ budget
2/2009 - 2/2015	Public Safety Canada	Senior Research Scientist. Conduct and supervise research on corrections, with a particular focus on sexual offenders and family violence
4/1991 - 2/2009	Solicitor General Canada/Public Safety Canada	Senior Research Officer
9/1986 – 4/1991	York University	Course Director (Personality, Abnormal, Research). Supervision of student research (part-time)
9/1987- 1/1991	Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services	Assessment, short-term treatment of individuals on probation and parole, staff consultation (part-time)

Between 1987 and 1990, I was a research consultant for several organizations including the Solicitor General Canada (sexual offending, impact of sexual victimization) and Thistlethorn Regional Centre (intrafamilial sexual abuse). I taught psychopathology at Trent University and the Adlerian Institute. As well, I was engaged in the assessment and treatment of forensic clients, including individuals with a history of sexual offending, at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry (now Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada).

Clinical Training

I completed a one-year post-doctoral APA/CPA approved internship at the Health Sciences Centre, University of Manitoba in 1985-86, and had prior internship experience with adults and children at the University of Waterloo, and Sunnybrook Medical Centre (Toronto). I have been registered as a psychologist in Ontario since 1987. My clinical expertise concerns the assessment and treatment of adults with a history of crime and violence.

Journal Publications (refereed)

Blais, J, Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (in press). Improving our Risk Communication: Standardized Risk Levels for the BARR-2002R. *Sexual Abuse*.

- Helmus, LM, Hanson, RK, Murrie, DC, & Zabarauckas, CL. (2021). Field validity of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 with 4,433 men serving sentences for sexual offences in British Columbia: New findings and meta-analysis. *Psychological Assessment*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1037/pas0001010
- Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, Kelley, SM, & Mundt, JC. (2021). Estimating lifetime and residual risk for individuals who remain sexual offense free in the community: Practical applications. *Sexual Abuse*. 33(1), 3-33. doi:10.1177/1079063219871573
- Brankley, AE, Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (2021). STABLE-2007 Demonstrates predictive and incremental validity in assessing risk-relevant propensities for sexual offending: A meta-analysis. *Sexual Abuse*. 33(1), 34-62. doi:10.1177/1079063219871572
- Lee, SC, & Hanson, RK. (2021). Updated 5-year and new 10-year sexual recidivism rate norms for Static-99R with routine/complete samples. *Law and Human Behavior*. 45(1), 24-38.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000436>
- Hanson, RK, Newstrom, N, Brouillette-Alarie, S, Thornton, D, Robinson, BE, & Miner, MH. (2020). Does Reassessment Improve Prediction? A Prospective Study of the Sexual Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS). *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1177/0306624X20978204
- Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (2020). Monitoring changes in risk of reoffending: A prospective study of 632 men on community supervision. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 88(10), 886-898. doi:10.1037/ccp0000601
- Hanson, RK. (2020). Altruistic (Costly) Punishment as Motivation for Vindictive Rape. *Sexual Offending: Theory, Research, and Prevention*, 15(1). Article e3067. <https://doi.org/10.5964/sotrap.3067>
- Lee, SC, Hanson, RK, & Blais, J. (2020). Predictive accuracy of the Static-99R and Static-2002R risk tools for identifying Indigenous and White individuals at high risk for sexual recidivism in Canada. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne*, 61(1), 42-57. doi:10.1037/cap0000182
- Lloyd, CD, Hanson, RK, Richards, DK, & Serin, RC. (2020). Reassessment improves prediction of criminal recidivism: A prospective study of 3,421 individuals in New Zealand. *Psychological Assessment*, 32(6), 568-581. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pas0000813>
- Lee, SC, Hanson, RK, Calkins, C, & Jeglic, E. (2019). Paraphilia and antisociality: Motivations for sexual offending may differ for American Whites and Blacks. *Sexual Abuse*. 32(3), 335-365. doi:10.1177/1079063219828779
- Newstrom, NP, Miner, M, Hofer, C, Hanson, RK, & Robinson, BE. (2019) Sex offender supervision: Communication, training, and mutual respect are necessary for effective collaboration between probation officers and therapists. *Sexual Abuse*, 31(6), 607-631. doi:10.1177/1079063218775970
- Brouillette-Alarie, S, Proulx, J, & Hanson, RK. (2018). Three central dimensions of sexual recidivism risk: Understanding the latent constructs of Static-99R and Static-2002R. *Sexual Abuse*, 30(6), 676-704. doi:10.1177/1079063217691965

- Mattek, R, & Hanson, RK. (2018). Committed as a violent sexual predator in his 10th decade: A case study. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 47, 543-550. doi:10.1007/s10508-017-1041-2
- Bourgon, G, Mugford, R, Hanson, RK, & Coligado, M. (2018). Offender risk assessment practices vary across Canada. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 60(2), 167-205. doi:10.3138/cjccj.2016-0024
- Hanson, RK, Harris, AJR, Letourneau, E, Helmus, LM, & Thornton, D. (2018). Reductions in risk based on time offense free in the community: Once a sexual offender, not always a sexual offender. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, 24(1), 48-63. doi:10.1037/law0000135
- Lee, SC, Hanson, RK, & Zabarauckas, CL. (2018). Sex offenders of East Asian Heritage resemble other Canadian sex offenders. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 13(1), 1-15. doi:10.1007/s11417-017-9252-y
- Lee, SC, & Hanson, RK. (2017). Similar predictive accuracy of the Static-99R risk tool for White, Black, and Hispanic sex offenders in California. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(9), 1125-1140. doi:10.1177/0093854817711477
- Hermann, C, McPhail, I, Helmus, L-M, & Hanson, RK. (2017). Emotional congruence with children is associated with sexual deviancy in sexual offenders against children. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 61(12), 1311-1334. doi:10.1177/0306624X1560830
- Kahn, RE, Ambroziak, G, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2017). Release from the sex offender label. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 46(4), 861-864. doi:10.1007/s10508-017-0972-y
- Hanson, RK. (2017). Assessing the calibration of actuarial risk scales: A primer on the E/O index. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(1), 26-39. doi:10.1177/0093854816683956
- Hanson, RK, Babchishin, KM, Helmus, LM, Thornton, D, & Phenix, A. (2017). Communicating the results of criterion referenced prediction measures: Risk categories for the Static-99R and Static-2002R sexual offender risk assessment tools. *Psychological Assessment*, 29(5), 582-597. doi:10.1037/pas0000371
- Lehmann, RJB, Thornton, D, Helmus, LM, & Hanson, RK. (2016). Developing non-arbitrary metrics for risk communication: Norms for the Risk Matrix 2000. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(12), 1661-1687. doi:10.1177/0093854816651656
- Lehmann, RJB, Goodwill, AM, Hanson, RK, & Dahle, K-P. (2016). Acquaintance Rape: Applying crime scene analysis to the prediction of sexual recidivism. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 679-702. doi:10.1177/1079063215569542
- Lee, SC, & Hanson, RK. (2016). Recidivism risk factors are correlated with a history of psychiatric hospitalization among sex offenders. *Psychological Services*, 13, 261-271. doi:10.1037/ser0000081

- Brouillette-Alarie, S, Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Helmus, L. (2016). Latent constructs of static risk scales for the prediction of sexual aggression: A 3-factor solution. *Assessment*, 23(1), 96-111. doi:10.1177/1073191114568114
- Hanson, RK, Thornton, D, Helmus, L-M, & Babchishin, KM. (2016). What sexual recidivism rates should be associated with Static-99R and Static-2002R scores? *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28(3), 218-252. doi:10.1177/107906321557410
- Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Blais, J. (2016). Less is more: Using Static-2002R Subscales to Predict Violent and General Recidivism among Sexual Offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28(3), 187-217. doi:10.1177/1079063215569544
- Hanson, RK, Helmus, L, & Harris, AJR. (2015). Assessing the risk and needs of supervised sexual offenders: A prospective study using STABLE-2007, Static-99R and Static-2002R. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 42(12), 1205-1224. doi:10.1177/0093854815602094
- Brouillette-Alarie, S, & Hanson, RK. (2015). Comparaison de deux mesures d'évaluation du risque de récidive des délinquants sexuels [Comparison of two recidivism risk measures for sexual offenders]. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*. 47(4), 292-304. doi :10.1037/cbs0000019
- Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, Babchishin, KM, & Thornton, D. (2015). Sex offender risk assessment with the Risk Matrix 2000: Validation and guidelines for combining with the STABLE-2007. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 21(2), 136-157. doi:10.1080/13552600.2013.870241
- Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & VanZuylen, H. (2015). Online child pornography offenders are different: A meta-analysis of the characteristics of online and offline sex offenders against children. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 44(1), 45-66. doi:10.1007/s10508-014-0270-x
- Hanson, RK, Harris, AJR, Helmus, L, & Thornton, D. (2014). High risk sex offenders may not be high risk forever. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29(15), 2792-2813. doi: 10.1177/0886260514526062
- Lehmann, RJB, Goodwill, AM, Hanson, RK, & Dahle, K-P. (2014). Crime scene behaviors indicate risk relevant propensities of child molesters. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 41(8), 1008-1028. doi: 10.1177/0093854814521807
- Hanson, RK, Lunetta, A, Phenix, A, Neeley, J, & Epperson, D. (2014). The field validity of Static-99/R sex offender risk assessment tool in California. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, 1(2), 102-117. doi: 10.1037/tam0000014.
- Brouillette-Alarie, S, Hanson, RK, Babchishin, K, & Benbouriche, M. (2014). De la prédiction à la compréhension: Recension des dimensions psychologiques de la Statique-99. *Pratiques Psychologiques*, 20(1), 1-19. doi:10.1016/j.prps.2013.12.001

- Helmus, L, Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (2013). The predictive accuracy of the Risk Matrix 2000: A meta-analysis. *Sexual Offender Treatment*, 8(2), 1-20.
- Lehmann, RJB, Hanson, RK, Babchishin, K, Gallasch-Nemitz, F, Biedermann, J, & Dahle, K-P. (2013). Interpreting multiple risk scales for sex offenders: Evidence for averaging. *Psychological Assessment*, 25, 1019-1024. doi: 10.1037/a0033098
- Hanson, RK, Babchishin, KM, Helmus, L, & Thornton, D. (2013). Quantifying the relative risk of sex offenders: Risk ratios for Static-99R. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25 (5), 482 - 515. doi:10.1177/1079063212469060
- Långström, N, Enebrink, P, Laurén, E-M, Lindblom, J, Werkö, S, & Hanson, RK. (2013). Preventing sexual violence against children: Systematic review of medical and psychological interventions. *BMJ*, 347:f4630. doi:10.1136/bmj.f4630.
- Hanson, RK, Sheahan, CL, & VanZuylen, H. (2013). Static-99 and RRASOR predict recidivism among developmentally delayed sexual offenders: A cumulative meta-analysis. *Sexual Offender Treatment*, 8, 1-14.
- Price, SA, Hanson, RK, & Tagliani, L. (2013). Screening procedures in the United Kingdom for positions of trust with children. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 19(1), 17-31. doi:10.1080/13552600.2012.744856
- Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, Babchishin, KM, & Mann, RE. (2013). Attitudes supportive of sex offending predict recidivism: A meta-analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. 14(1), 34-53. doi:10.1177/1524838012462244
- Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Helmus, L. (2012). Communicating risk for sex offenders: Risk ratios for Static-2002R. *Sexual Offender Treatment*, 12(2), 1-12.
- Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Helmus, L. (2012). Even highly correlated measures can add incrementally to predicting recidivism among sex offenders. *Assessment*, 19, 442-461. doi:10.1177/1073191112458312
- Hanson, RK, Letourneau, EJ, Olver, ME, Wilson, RJ, & Miner, MH. (2012). Incentives for offender research participation are both ethical and practical. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 39(11), 1389 - 1402. doi:10.1177/0093854812449217
- Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, Thornton, D, Babchishin, KM, & Harris, AJR. (2012). Absolute recidivism rates predicted by Static-99R and Static-2002R sex offender risk assessment tools vary across samples: A meta-analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 39(9), 1148-1171. doi:10.1177/0093854812443648
- Hanson, RK, Lloyd, CD, Helmus, L, & Thornton, D. (2012). Developing non-arbitrary metrics for risk communication: Percentile ranks for the Static-99/R and Static-2002/R sexual offender risk scales. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 11(1), 9-23. doi:10.1080/14999013.2012.667511

- Helmus, L, Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, KM. (2012). Improving the predictive accuracy of Static-99 and Static-2002 with older sex offenders: Revised age weights. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 24(1), 64-101. doi:10.1177/1079063211409951
- Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Hermann, CA. (2011). The characteristics of online sex offenders: A meta-analysis. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 23(1), 92-123.
- Seto, MC, Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, KM. (2011). Contact sexual offending by men with online sexual offenses. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 23(1), 124-145. doi:10.1177/1079063210369013
- Cortoni, F, Hanson, RK, & Coache, M. (2010). The recidivism rates of female sexual offenders are low: A meta-analysis. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 22(4), 387-401.
- Hanson, RK, & Howard, PD. (2010). Individual confidence intervals do not inform decision-makers about the accuracy of risk assessment evaluations. *Law and Human Behavior*, 4, 275 – 281. doi: 10.1007/s10979-010-9227-3.
- Mann, RE, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2010). Assessing risk for sexual recidivism: Some proposals on the nature of psychologically meaningful risk factors. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 22(2), 191-217. doi:10.1177/1079063210366039
- Hanson, RK, Helmus, L, & Thornton, D. (2010). Predicting recidivism among sexual offenders: a multi-site study of Static-2002. *Law and Human Behavior*, 34, 198-211. doi: 10.1007/s10979-009-9180-1
- Cortoni, F, Hanson, RK, & Coache, M. (2009). Les délinquantes sexuelles: prevalence et récidive [Female sexual offenders: Prevalence and recidivism]. *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique et Scientifique*, 62, 319-337.
- Hanson, RK. (2009). The psychological assessment of risk for crime and violence. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne*, 20(3), 172-182. doi: 10.1037/a0015726.
- Hanson, RK, Bourgon, G, Helmus, L, & Hodgson, S. (2009). The principles of effective correctional treatment also apply to sexual offenders: A meta-analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 36(6), 865-891. doi:10.1177/0093854809338545
- Hanson, RK, & Morton-Bourgon, KE. (2009). The accuracy of recidivism risk assessments for sexual offenders: A meta-analysis of 118 prediction studies. *Psychological Assessment*, 21, 1-21. doi:10.1037/a0014421
- Whitaker, DJ, Le, B, Hanson, RK, Baker, CK, McMahon, P, Ryan, G, Klein, A, & Rice, DD. (2008). Risk factors for the perpetration of child sexual abuse: A review and meta-analysis. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 32(5), 529-548. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.08.005>
- Price, S, & Hanson, RK. (2007). A modified stroop task with sexual offenders: replication of a study. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 13(3), 203-216.
- Helmus, LMD, & Hanson, RK. (2007). Predictive validity of the Static-99 and Static-2002 for sex offenders on community supervision. *Sexual Offender Treatment*, 2(2), 1-14.

- Nunes, KL, Hanson, RK, Firestone, P, Moulden, HM, Greenberg, DM, & Bradford, JM. (2007). Denial predicts recidivism for some sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 19(2), 91-105.
- Hanson, RK. (2006). Does Static-99 predict recidivism among older sexual offenders? *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 18(4), 343-355. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11194-006-9027-y>
- Långström, N, & Hanson, RK. (2006). High rates of sexual behavior in the general population: Correlates and predictors. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 35, 37-52.
- Hanson, RK, & Broom, I. (2005). The utility of cumulative meta-analysis: Application to programs for reducing sexual violence. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 17(4), 357-373.
- Hanson, RK, & Morton-Bourgon, KE. (2005). The characteristics of persistent sexual offenders: A meta-analysis of recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73(6), 1154-1163. doi:10.1037/0022-006X.73.6.1154
- Abstracted in *Clinician's Research Digest: Briefings in Behavioral Science*, 24(5), 2006.
- Hanson, RK, & Wallace-Capretta, S. (2004). Predictors of criminal recidivism among male batterers. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 10(4), 413-427.
- Hanson, RK, Broom, I, & Stephenson, M. (2004). Evaluating community sex offender treatment programs: A 12-year follow-up of 724 offenders. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 36, 87-96.
- Hanson, RK. (2003). Empathy deficits of sexual offenders: A conceptual model. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 9(1), 13-23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1355260031000137931>
- Hanson, RK. (2002). Recidivism and age: Follow-up data on 4,673 sexual offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 1046-1062.
- Hanson, RK, Gordon, A, Harris, AJR, Marques, JK, Murphy, W, Quinsey, VL, & Seto, MC. (2002). First report of the Collaborative Outcome Data Project on the effectiveness of psychological treatment for sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 14(2), 169-194.
- Beech, A, Friendship, C, Erikson, M, & Hanson, RK. (2002). The relationship between static and dynamic risk factors and reconviction in a sample of U.K. child abusers. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 14(2), 155-167.
- Rooney, J, & Hanson, RK. (2001). Predicting attrition from treatment programs for abusive men. *Journal of Family Violence*, 16(2), 131-149.
- Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2001). A structured approach to evaluating change among sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 13(2), 105-122.
- Laws, DR, Hanson, RK, Osborn, CA, Greenbaum, PE, & Murrin, MR. (2000). Classification of child molesters by plethysmographic assessment of sexual arousal and a self-report measure of sexual preference. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15(12), 1297-1312.
- Hanson, RK, & Nicholaichuk, T. (2000). A cautionary note regarding Nicholaichuk et al. (2000). *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 12(4), 289-293.

- Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2000). Improving risk assessments for sex offenders: A comparison of three actuarial scales. *Law and Human Behavior*, 24(1), 119-136.
- Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2000). Where should we intervene? Dynamic predictors of sex offense recidivism. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 27(1), 6-35. doi:10.1177/0093854800027001002
- Hanson, RK. (1999). Working with sex offenders: A personal view. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 4(2), 81-93.
- Parker, KCH, Hunsley, J, & Hanson, RK. (1999). Old wine from old skins sometimes tastes like vinegar: A response to Garb, Floria & Grove. *Psychological Science*, 10, 291-292.
- Hanson, RK, Pronovost, I, Proulx, J, Scott, H, & Raza, H. (1998). Pédophile et distortions cognitive: Étude des propriétés psychométriques d'une version française de l'Échelle cognitive d'Abel et Becker. *Revue sexologique/Sexology Review*, 6, 127-141.
- Hanson, RK. (1998). What do we know about sexual offender risk assessment? *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, 4, 50-72. doi:10.1037/1076-8971.4.1-2.50
- Reprinted in A. Schlank and F. Cohen, (1999). *The Sexual Predator: Law, Policy, Evaluation and Treatment* (pp. 8:1- 8:24). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.
- Hanson, RK, & Bussière, MT. (1998). Predicting relapse: A meta-analysis of sexual offender recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 66(2), 348-362. doi:10.1037/0022-006X.66.2.348
- Abstracted in *Scientific American*, 278(6), 28, 1998.
 - Abstracted in *Clinician's Research Digest: Briefings in Behavioral Science*, 16(7), 1998.
 - Abstracted in *Year Book of Psychiatry and Applied Mental Health* (1999).
- Bonta, J, Law, M, & Hanson, RK. (1998). The prediction of criminal and violent recidivism among mentally disordered offenders: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 123(2), 123-142.
- Reprinted in D. Canter (Ed.) (2014). *Criminal Psychology*. Sage.
- Hanson, RK, Cadsky, O, Harris, A, & Lalonde, C. (1997). Correlates of battering among 997 men: Family history, adjustment and attitudinal differences. *Violence and Victims*, 12(3), 191-208.
- Hanson, RK. (1997). How to know what works with sex offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 9(2), 129-145.
- Cadsky, O, Hanson, RK, Crawford, M, & Lalonde, C. (1996). Attrition from a male batterer treatment program: Client-treatment congruence and lifestyle instability. *Violence and Victims*, 11, 51-64.
- Hanson, RK, & Scott, H. (1996). Social networks of sexual offenders. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 2, 249-258.
- Hanson, RK. (1996). Evaluating the contribution of relapse prevention theory to the treatment of sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 8(3), 201-208.
- Hanson, RK, & Scott, H. (1995). Assessing perspective taking among sexual offenders, non-sexual criminals and non-offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 7, 259-277.

- Hanson, RK, Scott, H, & Steffy, RA. (1995). A Comparison of Child Molesters and Non-Sexual Criminals: Risk Predictors and Long-term Recidivism. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 32(3), 325-337. doi:10.1177/0022427895032003004
- Hanson, RK, & Whitman, R. (1995). A rural, community action model for treating abusive men. *Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health*, 14, 49-59.
- Hanson, RK, Gizzarelli, R, & Scott, H. (1994). The attitudes of incest offenders: Sexual entitlement and acceptance of sex with children. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 21, 187-202.
- Hanson, RK, & Slater, S. (1993). Reactions to motivational accounts of child molesters. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 2(4), 43-59.
- Hanson, RK, Steffy, RA, & Gauthier, R. (1993). Long-term recidivism of child molesters. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 61, 646-652.
- Abstracted in *Clinician's Research Digest: Briefings in Behavioral Science*, 11(12), 1, 1993.
- Hanson, RK. (1992). Thematic analysis of daily events as a method of personality assessment. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 58(3), 606-620.
- Wormith, JS, & Hanson, RK. (1992). The treatment of sexual offenders in Canada: An update. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne*, 33(2), 180-198.
- Hanson, RK, Cox, B, & Woszczyzna, C. (1991). Assessing treatment outcome for sexual offenders. *Annals of Sex Research*, 4, 177-208.
- Hanson, RK. (1990). The psychological impact of sexual victimization on women and children. *Annals of Sex Research*, 3, 187-232.
- Wheeler, CJ, Hanson, RK, & Berry, RE. (1989). Strategic utilization of incest offender cognitions. *Journal of Strategic and Systemic Therapy*, 8, 42-57.
- Hanson, RK, & Slater, S. (1988). Sexual victimization in the history of child molesters: A review. *Annals of Sex Research*, 1, 485-499.
- Hanson, RK, Hunsley, J., & Parker, KCH. (1988). The relationship between WAIS subtest reliability, "g" loadings and meta-analytically derived validity estimates. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 44, 557-563.
- Hunsley, J, Hanson, RK, & Parker, KCH. (1988). A summary of the reliability and stability of MMPI scales. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 44, 44-46.
- Parker, KCH, Hanson, RK, & Hunsley, J. (1988). MMPI, Rorschach, and WAIS: A meta-analytic comparison of reliability, stability, and validity. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103, 367-373.
- Reprinted in A. E. Kazdin, (Ed.). (1992). *Methodological issues and strategies in clinical research*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Invited publications, commentaries, and book reviews

- Hanson, RK. (2018). Long term recidivism studies show that desistance is the norm. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 45(9), 1340-1436. doi:10.1177/0093854818793382

- Hanson, RK. (2018). The Ewert v. Canada case on risk/need assessment of Indigenous peoples: Deciding how much evidence is enough. *Psynopsis*, 12(1), 12-13.
- Babchishin, KM, Kroner, DG, & Hanson, RK. (2017). Standardized risk/need levels for corrections. *Crime Scene*, 24(1), 9-13.
- Gutierrez, L, Helmus, LM, & Hanson, RK. (2016). What we know and don't know about risk assessment with offenders of Indigenous heritage. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, 3(2), 97-106. doi:10.1037/tam0000064
- Jeglic, EL, Hanson, RK, & Calkins, C. (2016). Sex offender treatment: The need for cognitive behavioral therapists. *The Behavior Therapist*, 39(5), 162-167.
- Lee, S, & Hanson, RK. (2015, August 30). There is evidence to support the use of Western developed violent risk assessment in China: Responding to Zhou et al. (2015). Weblog post; Nextgenforensic. Retrieved from <http://wp.me/p2RS15-bc>.
- Hanson, RK. (2014). Toward a common language for risk communication. *Crime Scene*, 21 (1), 9-10.
- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (2014). I don't do sex offenders. *Psynopsis*, 36(1), 20.
- Hanson, RK. (2014). Treating sexual offenders: How did we get here and where are we headed? *Journal of Sexual Aggression*. 20(1), 3-8. doi: 10.1080/13552600.2013.861524.
- Hanson, RK. (2013). Commentary on Dennis et al., 2012. *Evidence-Based Mental Health*, 16, 68. doi:10.1136/eb-2013-101236
- Hanson, RK, & Yates, PM. (2013). Psychological treatment of sex offenders. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 15, 348-356. doi: 10.1007/s11920-012-0348-x
- Helmus, L, & Hanson, RK. (2011). More fun with statistics! How to use logistic regression to predict criminal recidivism risk. *Crime Scene*, 18(2), 7-12.
- Hanson, RK. (2011). What should we do with sexual offenders? Review of C.P. Ewing's "Justice Perverted: Sex Offense Law, Psychology, and Public Policy". *PsycCRITIQUES- Contemporary Psychology: APA Review of Books*, 56(39). doi: 10.1037/a0024991
- Seto, MC, & Hanson, RK. (2011). Introduction to special issue on internet-facilitated sexual offending. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 23(1), 3-6.
- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (2010). Clinical, actuarial, and dynamic risk assessment of sexual offenders: Why do things keep changing? *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 16(3), 296-310. doi:10.1080/13552600.2010.494772

- Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, & Helmus, L. (2010). Moving beyond the Standard Model for Actuarial Assessment for Sexual Offenders. *California Coalition on Sexual Offending, CCOSO Quarterly Newsletter, Perspectives*, Issue: Spring 2010. Available at <http://ccoso.org/newsletter.php>.
- Hanson, RK. (2010). Dimensional assessment of sexual deviance. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 39 (2), 401-404. DOI 10.1007/s10508-009-9575-6
- Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (2009). Improving our talk: Moving beyond the “low”, “moderate”, and “high” typology of risk communication. *Crime Scene*, 16(1), 11-14. Available at [http://www.cpa.ca/cpsite/userfiles/Documents/Criminal%20Justice/Crime%20Scene%202009-05\(1\).pdf](http://www.cpa.ca/cpsite/userfiles/Documents/Criminal%20Justice/Crime%20Scene%202009-05(1).pdf)
- Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2009). Reporting Static-99 in Light of New Research on Recidivism Norms. *The Forum* (ATSA Newsletter), 19(4). Available at <https://ccoso.org/featured-articles>
- Hanson, RK. (2008). What statistics should we use to report predictive accuracy? *Crime Scene*, 14(1), 15-17. Available at <http://www.cpa.ca/sections/criminaljustice/publications/>
- Harris, A JR, & Hanson, RK. (2007, November 8). Stable-2007/Acute-2007. *The Forum* (ATSA Newsletter), 19(4). Available at <http://newsmanager.commpartners.com/atsa/issues/2007-11-08/2.html>.
- Långström, N, & Hanson, RK. (2006). Population correlates are relevant to understanding hypersexuality: A response to Giles. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 35, 643-644.
- Cortoni, F, & Hanson, RK. (2006). Adult female sexual offenders: prevalence and recidivism. *NOTA News*, 52, 6-8.
- Hanson, RK. (2006). Long-term follow-up studies are difficult: Comment on Langevin et al. (2004). *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 48 (1), 103-105.
- Hanson, RK. (2005). Twenty years of progress in violence risk assessment. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20(2), 212-217. doi:10.1177/0886260504267740
- Hanson, RK. (2005). Age and sexual recidivism: Early identification of persistent offenders and burn-out. *CrimeScene*, 12(1), 8-9. Available at <http://www.cpa.ca/sections/criminaljustice/publications/>
- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (2003). The Dynamic Supervision Project: Improving the community supervision of sex offenders. *Corrections Today*, 65, pp 60-62,64.
- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (2003). Supervising community sex offenders: The Dynamic Supervision Project. *The Forum* (ATSA Newsletter), 14(2).
- Hanson, RK. (2002). Introduction to the special section on dynamic risk assessment with sex offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 14(2), 99-101.
- Hanson, RK. (2000). Will they do it again? Predicting sex offence recidivism. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 9(3), 106-109.

- Reprinted in T.F. Oltmanns & R.E. Emery (eds). (2004). *Current directions in abnormal psychology* (pp. 116-121). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice-Hall.

Hanson, RK. (1999). The uncertain future of correctional psychology. *Crime Scene*, 6(1), 9-11.

Hanson, RK. (1999). Commentary on Buchanan (1998). *Evidence-Based Mental Health*, 2(1), 21.

Hanson, RK, & Bussière, M. (1996). Sexual offender risk predictors: A summary of research results. *Forum on Corrections Research*, 8(2), 10-12.

Books

Hanson, RK. (in press). *Prediction statistics for psychological assessment*. American Psychological Association.

Edited Books

Hanson, RK, Pfäfflin, F, & Lütz, M. (Eds.). (2004). *Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church: Scientific and Legal Perspectives*. Vatican: Libreria Editrice Vaticana.

Contributions to Edited Books

Brouillette-Alarie, S, & Hanson, RK. (2017). Évaluation du risque de récidive. Dans F Cortoni & T Pham (Réd.), *Traité de l'agression sexuelle* (pp. 97-127). Bruxelles, Belgique: Mardaga.

Hanson, RK, & Bourgon, G. (2017). Advancing sexual offender risk assessment: Standardized risk levels based on psychologically meaningful offender characteristics. In FS Taxman (Ed.), *Handbook on risk and need assessment: Theory and Practice* (pp. 244-268). New York: Routledge.

Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, KM. (2015). Sex offender base rates of sexual recidivism after controlling for Static-99. In A Phenix and HM Hoberman (Eds.), *Sexual offenders: Diagnosis, risk assessment and management*. New York: Springer.

Hanson, RK. (2014). Risk assessment. In MS Carich & SE Mussack (Eds.), *The Safer Society handbook of sexual abuser assessment and treatment* (pp. 45-62). Brandon, VT: Safer Society.

Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2013). Criminogenic needs of sexual offenders on community supervision. In L. Craig, L. Dixon, & T. Gannon, (Eds.). *What works in offender rehabilitation: An evidence based approach to assessment and treatment* (pp. 421-435). Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.

Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, & Morton-Bourgon, K. (2011). International comparisons of the validity of actuarial risk tools for sexual offenders, with a focus on Static-99. In D.P. Boer, R. Eher, L.A. Craig, M.H. Miner & F. Pfafflin (Eds.), *International perspectives on the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders: Theory, practice, and research*, (pp. 57-83). Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.

- Hanson, RK. (2010). Évaluation de la dangerosité statistique chez les agresseurs sexuels. Dans R. Coutanceau et J. Smith (Réd.), *La violence sexuelle: Approche psycho-criminologique* (pp. 170 – 181). Paris: Dunod.
- Anderson, D, & Hanson, RK. (2010). Static-99: An actuarial tool to assess risk of sexual and violent recidivism among sexual offenders. In R.K. Otto & K. Douglas, (Eds.), *Handbook of violence risk assessment* (pp.251-267). Milton Park, UK: Routledge.
- Hanson, RK. (2007). Assessing sex offenders. In C. Webster & S. Hucker (Eds.), *Clinical Risk Assessment and Management* (pp. 113-121). Chichester: Wiley.
- Hanson, RK. (2006). Stability and change: Dynamic risk factors for sexual offenders. In W. L. Marshall, Y.M. Forandez, L.E. Marshall, & G. A. Serran (Eds.), *Sexual offender treatment: Issues and controversies* (pp. 17-31). West Sussex, UK: John Wiley.
- Hanson, RK, & Yates, PM. (2004). Sexual violence: Risk factors and treatment. In M. Eliasson (Ed.), *Anthology on interventions against violent men* (pp. 151-166). Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Uppsalla Women's Studies B: Women in the Humanities: 3. Uppsala, Sweden: Uppsala Universitet.
- Hanson, RK, & Price, S. (2004). Sexual abuse screening procedures for positions of trust with children. In R.K. Hanson, F. Pfäfflin & M. Lütz, (Eds.), *Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church: Scientific and Legal Perspectives* (pp. 77-93). Vatican: Libreria Editrice Vaticana.
- Hanson, RK. (2004). Prognosis – How Can Relapse Be Avoided. In R.K. Hanson, F. Pfäfflin & M. Lütz, (Eds.), *Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church: Scientific and Legal Perspectives* (pp. 133-143). Vatican: Libreria Editrice Vaticana.
- Hanson, RK. (2004). Sex offender risk assessment. In C. R. Hollin (Ed.), *The essential handbook of offender assessment and treatment*. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons. [an updated version of Hollin, 2001]
- Hanson, RK, Morton, KE, & Harris, AJR (2003). Sexual Offender Recidivism Risk: What We Know and What We Need to Know. In R. Prentky, E. Janus, & M. Seto (Eds.), *Understanding and managing sexually coercive behavior* (pp. 154-166). Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol 989. New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Hanson, RK. (2003). Sex offenders. In C. Webster & S. Hucker (Eds.), *Release decision making: Assessing violence risk in mental health, forensic, and correctional settings* (pp. 141-151). Hamilton, Ontario: St. Joseph's Healthcare.
- Hanson, RK. (2003). Who is dangerous and when are they safe? Risk assessment with sexual offenders. In B. J. Winick & J. Q. Lafond, (Eds.), *Protecting society from sexually dangerous offenders: Law, justice and therapy* (pp. 63-74). Washington: American Psychological Association.

- Hanson, RK. (2001). Facteurs de risque de récidive sexuelle : caractéristiques des délinquants et réponse au traitement. Dans La Fédération Française de Psychiatrie (réd.), *Psychopathologie et traitements actuels des auteurs d'agression sexuelle* (pp. 207-217). Montrouge, France: John Libbey Eurotext.
- Hanson, RK. (2001). Sex offender risk assessment. In C. R. Hollin (Ed.), *The handbook of offender assessment and treatment* (pp. 85-96). Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons.
- Hanson, RK. (2000). Treatment outcome and evaluation problems. In D. R. Laws, S. M. Hudson, & T. Ward (Eds.), *Remaking relapse prevention with sex offenders: A sourcebook* (pp. 485-499). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Hanson, RK. (2000). What is so special about relapse prevention? In D. R. Laws, S. M. Hudson, & T. Ward (Eds.), *Remaking relapse prevention with sex offenders: A sourcebook* (pp. 27-38). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (1999). Dynamic predictors of sex offense recidivism: New data from community supervision officers. In B. K. Schwartz (Ed.), *The sex offender: Theoretical advances, treatment special populations and legal developments (Vol. 3)* (pp. 9-1:9-12). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.
- Hanson, RK, & Harris, A. (1997). Voyeurism: Assessment and treatment. In D. R. Laws & W. O'Donohue (Eds.), *Sexual deviance: Theory, assessment, and treatment* (pp. 311-331). New York: Guilford Press.
- Hanson, RK. (1997). Invoking sympathy: The assessment and treatment of empathy deficits among sexual offenders. In B. K. Schwartz & H. R. Cellini (Eds.), *The sex offender: New Insights, treatment innovations and legal developments (Vol. 2)* (pp. 1-12). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.
Reprinted, updated and revised in B.K. Schwartz (Eds.), *Handbook of Sex Offender Treatment* (2011), (pp. 3-1 to 3-12), Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.
- Hanson, RK. (1991). Characteristics of sex offenders who were sexually abused as children. In R. Langevin (Ed.), *Sex offenders and their victims* (pp. 77-85). Oakville, Ontario: Juniper Press.
- Paranjpe, AC, & Hanson, RK. (1988). On dealing with the stream of consciousness: A comparison of Husserl and Yoga. In AC Paranjpe, D Ho, & R Reiber (Eds.), *Asian contributions to psychology* (pp. 215-231). Westport, CT: Praeger.

Psychological Tests

- Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2007). Stable-2007/Acute-2007: Scoring manuals for the Dynamic Supervision Project. Unpublished scoring manuals. Corrections Research, Public Safety Canada, 340 Laurier Ave., West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0P8.
- Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2004). Stable-2000/Acute-2000: Scoring manuals for the Dynamic Supervision Project. Unpublished scoring manuals. Corrections Research, Public Safety Canada, 340 Laurier Ave., West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0P8.

Hanson, RK, & Tangney, JP. (1996). *Test of Self-Conscious Affect – Social Deviance version*. Unpublished questionnaire. Available from RK Hanson, Corrections Research, Public Safety Canada, 340 Laurier Ave., West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0P8.

Hanson Sex Attitude Questionnaires. (from Hanson, Gizzarelli & Scott, 1994). Reprinted in

Calder, MC, with Hampson, A, & Skinner, J. (1999). *Assessing risk in adult males who sexually abuse children*. Dorset: Russell House Publishing.

Calder, MC. (Ed.). (1999). *Risk assessment of juveniles and children who sexually abuse*. Dorset: Russell House Publishing.

Prentky, R, & Edmunds, SB. (1997). *Assessing sexual abuse: A resource guide for practitioners*. Brandon, VT: Safer Society Press.

Carich, MS, & Adkerson, DL. (Eds.). (1995). *Adult sexual offender assessment packet* (pp. 75-76). Brandon, VT: Safer Society Press.

Videotapes

Hanson, RK. (2000). *Predicting sex offender recidivism*. [Videotape training and manual]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Government Documents

Miner, MH, Robinson, BE, Newstrom, N, Strobel-Ayres, C, & Hanson, RK. (2018). *Evaluation of the Implementation of the Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS)*. Final Report for National Institute of Justice Award No. 2012-AW-BX-0153. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Lee, SC, Hanson, RK, Fullmer, N, Neeley, J, & Ramos, K. (2018). *The predictive validity of Static-99R over 10 years for sexual offenders in California: 2018 update*. Sacramento, CA: SARATSO (State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders) Review Committee. Available from www.saratso.org

Phenix, A, Fernandez, Y, Harris, AJR, Helmus, M, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2017). *Static-99R Coding Rules Revised-2016* (Research Report: 2017-R012). Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/sttc-2016/index-en.aspx>

Hanson, RK, Bourgon, G, McGrath, R, Kroner, D, D'Amora, DA, Thomas, SS, Tavaréz, LP. (2017). *A five-level risk and needs system: Maximizing assessment results in corrections through the development of a common language*. New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center.

Gutierrez, L, Helmus, LM, & Hanson, RK. (2017). What we know and don't know about risk assessment with offenders of Indigenous heritage. Research Report 2017-R009. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Lee, SC, Restrepo, A, Satariano, A, & Hanson, RK. (2016). *The predictive validity of Static-99R for sexual offenders in California: 2016 update*. Sacramento, CA: SARATSO (State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders) Review Committee. Available from www.saratso.org

Fernandez, Y, Gotch, K, Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2015). *Coding manual for ACUTE-2007: Revised 2015*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Fernandez, Y, Harris, AJR, Hanson, RK, & Sparks, J. (2014). *STABLE-2007 coding manual: Revised 2014*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada. (translated into French, German, Dutch and Estonian). Note that the first edition of this manual was in 2012.

Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Blais, J. (2013). *User Guide for the Brief Assessment for Recidivism Risk – 2002R (BARR-2002R)*. Available from www.static99.org.

Swedish Council on Health Technology Assessment (RK Hanson, Adjunct Expert Adviser). (2011). *Medical and psychological methods for preventing sexual offences against children: A systematic review*. (Report No. 207). Stockholm: Author.

Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Helmus, L. (2011). *The RRASOR, Static-99R and Static-2002R all add incrementally to the prediction of recidivism among sex offenders*. Corrections User Report 2011-02. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Helmus, L, Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, KM. (2011). *Assessing the risk of older sex offenders: Developing the Static-99R and Static-2002R*. Corrections User Report 2011-01. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Hanson, RK, Bourgon, G, Helmus, L, & Hodgson, S. (2009). *A meta-analysis of the effectiveness of treatment for sexual offenders: Risk, need and responsivity*. Corrections User Report 2009-01. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Phenix, A, Doren, D, Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2009) *Coding rules for Static-2002*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Bourgon, G, Hanson, RK, Pozzulo, JD, Morton-Bourgon, KE, & Tanasichuk, CL. (2008) *The Proceedings of the 2007 North American Correctional & Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (User Report 2008-02)*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Bourgon, G, Hanson, RK, & Bonta, J. (2008). Risk, need, and responsivity: A heuristic for evaluating the «quality» of offender interventions. In G. Bourgon, RK Hanson, JD Pozzulo, KE Morton Bourgon, & CL Tanasichuk, (Eds.) *The Proceedings of the 2007 North American Correctional & Criminal Justice Psychology Conference* (pp. 45-49). Corrections User Report 2008-02. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

- Hanson, RK, & Bourgon, G. (2008). A psychologically informed meta-analysis of sex offender treatment outcome studies. In G. Bourgon, RK Hanson, JD Pozzulo, KE Morton Bourgon, & CL Tanasichuk, (Eds.) *The Proceedings of the 2007 North American Correctional & Criminal Justice Psychology Conference* (pp. 55-57). Corrections User Report 2008-02. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
- Hanson, RK, Helmus, L, & Bourgon, G. (2007). *The validity of risk assessments for intimate partner violence: A meta-analysis*. Corrections User Report No. 2007-07. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
- Collaborative Data Outcome Committee. (2007). Sex offender treatment outcome research: Guidelines for Evaluation (CODC Guidelines). Part 1: Introduction and overview. Corrections User Report No 2007-02. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
- Collaborative Data Outcome Committee. (2007). The Collaborative Outcome Data Committee's Guidelines for the evaluation of sexual offender treatment outcome research. Part 2: CODC Guidelines. Corrections User Report No 2007-03. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
- Hanson, RK, Harris, AJR, Scott, T, & Helmus, L. (2007). Assessing the risk of sexual offenders on community supervision: The Dynamic Supervision Project. Corrections User Report No 2007-05. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Morton-Bourgon, KE. (2007). *The accuracy of recidivism risk assessments for sexual offenders: A meta-analysis*. Corrections User Report No 2007-01. Ottawa: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
Abstracted in Tardif, M, (Éd.). *L'agression sexuelle: Cooperer au-delà des frontières*. Cifas, 2005. Montréal : Cifas- Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal. <http://www.cifas.ca>.
- Cortoni, F, & Hanson, RK. (2005). *A review of the recidivism rates of adult female sexual offenders*. Report No R-169. Ottawa: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Hanson, RK. (2005). *The validity of Static-99 with older sexual offenders*. Corrections User Report No 2005-01: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
- Harris, AJR & Hanson, RK. (2004). Sex offender recidivism: A simple question. Corrections Users Report No. 2004-03: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Morton-Bourgon, K. (2004). Predictors of sexual recidivism: An updated meta-analysis. Corrections User Report No. 2004-02: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
- reprinted (in Polish): Hanson, RK, & Morton-Bourgon, K. (2004). Predyktory recydywy przestępstw seksualnych: uaktualniona metaanaliza. *Dziecko krzywdzone: Teoria, badania praktyka*, 7, 68-107.
- Harris, A, Phenix, A, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2003). Static-99 coding rules: Revised 2003. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada. (Translated into Chinese, Dutch, German, French, Estonian, Latvian, Polish)

- Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2003). Notes on the development of Static-2002. User Report 2003-01. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK. (2001). Age and sexual recidivism: A comparison of rapists and child molesters. User Report 2001-01. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Phenix, A, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2000). Coding rules for the Static-99. Corrections Research: Manuals and Forms. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Wallace-Capretta, S. (2000). Predicting recidivism among male batterers. User Report 2000-06. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Wallace-Capretta, S. (2000). A multi-site study of treatment for abusive men. User Report 2000-05. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (2000). The Sex Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR): A method for measuring change in risk levels. User Report 2000-01. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (1999). Static-99: Improving actuarial risk assessments for sex offenders. User Report 99-02. Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR. (1998). Dynamic predictors of sexual recidivism. (User Report 1998-01). Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK. (1997). The development of a brief actuarial risk scale for sexual offense recidivism. (User Report 97-04). Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Hanson, RK. (1996). Measuring empathy in sexual offenders. In *The treatment of imprisoned sex offenders* (pp. 21-24). London, UK: HM Prison Service.
- Hanson, RK, & Bussière, MT. (1996). Predictors of sexual offender recidivism: A meta-analysis. (User Report 96-04). Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.
- Bonta, J, & Hanson, RK. (1994). Gauging the risk for violence: Measurement, impact and strategies for change. Ottawa: Ministry Secretariat, Solicitor General Canada.
- Hanson, RK, & Hart, L. (Eds.). (1993). *The evaluation of treatment programs for male batterers: Conference proceedings*. Ottawa: Ministry Secretariat, Solicitor General Canada.
- Hanson, RK, Steffy, RA, & Gauthier, R. (1992). Long-term follow-up of child molesters: Risk prediction and treatment outcome. (User Report No. 1992-02.) Ottawa: Corrections Branch, Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

Hanson, RK, Cox, B, & Woszczyzna, C. (1991). Sexuality, personality and attitude questionnaires for sexual offenders: A Review. (User Report No. 1991-13.) Ottawa: Corrections Branch, Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

Hanson, RK. (1990). The psychological impact of crime: A review. (User Report No. 1990-01.) Ottawa: Corrections Branch, Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

Canada. (1990). The management and treatment of sex offenders. Ottawa: Solicitor General Canada. (Members of the working group were R Cormier, C Gainer, RK Hanson, F Porporino, and S Wormith.)

Special Reports

Brankley, AE, Babchishin, KM, Chankin, L, Barsetti, I, & Hanson, RK. (2019). *ACUTE-2007 evaluator workbook: Revised 2019*.

Brankley, AE, Helmus, LM, & Hanson, RK. (2017). *STABLE-2007 evaluator workbook: Revised 2017*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

Gotch, K, & Hanson, RK. (2016). *Risk assessment for males who have engaged in harmful or illegal sexual behavior*. Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers.

Singh, JP, Yang, S, Bjorkly, S, Boccacini, MT, Borum, R, Buchanan, A., Cooke, D, de Ruiter, C, Desmarais, SL, Douglas, KS, Doyle, M, Edens, JF, Elbogen, EB, Endrass, J, Fazel, S, Grann, M, Guy, LS, Hanson, RK, Hare, RD, Harris, GT, Hart, SD, Heilbrun, K, Larsen, MA, Monahan, J, Montaldi, DF, Mossman, D, Nicholls, TL, Ogloff, JRP, Otto, RK, Petrila, J, Pham, TH, Rettenberger, M, Rice, ME, Rossegger, A, Scurich, N, Skeem, JL, Trestman, RL, Urbaniok, F, Viljoen, JL, & Mulvey, E. (2013). *Reporting standards for risk assessment predictive validity studies: The Risk Assessment Guidelines for the Evaluation of Efficacy (RAGEE) Statement*. Tampa, FL: University of South Florida.

Phenix, A, Helmus, L, & Hanson, RK. (2016). *Static-99R & Static-2002R evaluators' workbook*. Available at www.static99.org (Previous version in 2012, 2015).

Hanson, RK. (2001). *Note on the reliability of Static-99 as used by California DMH evaluators*. Unpublished report. California Department of Mental Health, Sacramento, CA.

Hanson, RK. (2000). *Risk assessment*. Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers.

Doctoral Dissertation

Hanson, RK. (1986). The assessment of cognitive structures: Emotions and the meaning of daily events (Doctoral dissertation, U. of Waterloo, 1986) *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 47, 2214B-2215B.

Selected Conference Presentations (since 2000)

- Hanson, RK. (2020, October). Prediction statistics for sexual recidivism risk assessment. Workshop at the 39th Annual Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. Beaverton, Oregon (virtual presentation).
- Lee, SC, & Hanson, RK. (2020, October). The updated 5-year norms and new 10-norms for Static-99R: Sexual recidivism rates for routine/complet samples. Poster presentation at the 39th Annual Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. Beaverton, Oregon (virtual presentation).
- Hanson, RK. (2019, June). Criteria for assessing cultural bias in recidivism risk tools. Presentation at the 4th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Hanson, RK. (2018, October). Using survival analysis to estimate lifetime and residual risk. Presentation at the 37th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Vancouver, B.C.
- Brankley, AE, & Hanson, RK. (2018, October). Pedophilic individuals on community supervision represent a distinct category. Presentation at the 37th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Vancouver, B.C.
- Brankley, A, Knight, RA, & Hanson, RK. (2018, August). Pedophilic individuals represent a distinct group: A taxometric analysis of adult males evaluated for sexual dangerousness in Massachusetts. Presentation at the 15th Conference of the International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders, Vilnius, Lithuania. Abstracted in *Forensische Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie*, 2018, Supplement 1.
- Hanson, RK. (2017, October). Revising risk assessments: Dynamic risk factors and years offence free. Preconference workshop at the 36th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Hanson, RK. (2017, October). Once a sexual offender, not always a sexual offender. Presentation at the 36th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Hanson, RK. (2017, June). A history of sex offending is a valid, but time dependent, indicator of risk for future sexual crime. Presentation at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Toronto.
- Babchishin, K, & Hanson, RK. (2017, June). The relationship between offenders' change and recidivism: A longitudinal study of ACUTE-2007. Presentation at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Toronto.
- Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, K. (2017, June). Putting it all together: Current sexual recidivism risk based on static, stable and acute variables. Presentation at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Toronto.

- Hanson, RK. (Chair) (2016, November). STABLE-2007: New Findings, New Risk Categories. Symposium at the 35th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) November, 2016, Orlando, FL
- Brankley, AE, Lee, SC, Helmus, LM, Zabarauckas, C, & Hanson, RK. (2016, September). Cross-cultural validity of the Static-99R and STABLE-2007 risk tools: Results from a prospective Canadian field study. Poster presentation at the 14th conference of the International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Hanson, RK. (Chair) (2016, September). STABLE-2007: New field study findings, new risk categories. Symposium at the 14th conference of the International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Kahn, RE, Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, & Ambroziak, G. (2016, November). Out of the blue sexual offenses: Information redemption thresholds for sexual offenders. Presentation at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Hanson, RK. (Chair) (2016, June). Current developments in risk assessment for offenders of Indigenous heritage in Canada. Symposium at the Canadian Psychological Association Convention, Victoria, B.C.
- Hanson, RK. (Chair) (2016, June). Field validity of the Static-99/R and STABLE-2000/2007 sexual offender risk assessment tools in the Province of British Columbia. Symposium at the Canadian Psychological Association Convention, Victoria, B.C.
- Hanson, RK. (2015, June). Towards a common language for risk assessment. Presentation at the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Coligado, M, & Hanson, RK. (2015, June). Measuring recidivism risk: A survey of practices in Canadian corrections. Presentation at the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Hanson, RK. (2015, June). Raising the BARR-2002R: A psychological approach to STATIC risk assessment for sexual offenders. Presentation at the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Babchishin, KM, Hanson, RK, & Blais, J. (2015, June). Less is more: Using Static-2002R subscales to predict violent and general recidivism among sexual offenders. Presentation at the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Lee, SC, Hanson, RK, & Gress, C. (2015, June). The utility of Static-99R for sex offenders of East Asian heritage. Presentation at the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.

- Hanson, RK. (2015, June). Grant T. Harris: Leading the modern era of violence risk assessment. Presentation at the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Lloyd, CD, Hanson, RK, & Serin, RC. (2015, March). "Dynamic" stipulates that re-assessment matters: Examining the hypothesis that repeated measurement enhances the prediction of recidivism. Presentation at the Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society, San Diego, CA.
- Brouillette-Alarie, S & Hanson, RK. (2014, juin). De la prédiction à la compréhension : validité convergente des construits latents de la Statique-99R et de la Statique-2002R. Présentation au 7^{me} Congrès du Regroupement des intervenants en matière d'agression sexuelle, Orford, Québec.
- Hanson, RK. (2014, June). A conviction for a sexual offence is a time dependent risk indicator. Presentation at the 75th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Vancouver, B.C.
- Helmus, L & Hanson, RK. (2014, June). Dynamic risk assessment using STABLE-2007: Updated follow-up and new findings. Presentation at the 75th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Vancouver, B.C.
- Hanson, RK & Helmus, L. (2014, June). Developing non-arbitrary categories for offender risk communication. Presentation at the 75th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Vancouver, B.C.
- Khalifa, S & Hanson, RK. (2014, April). Low self-control, substance abuse, and criminal history in predicting intimate partner violence. Presentation at the Forensic Middle East Congress, Dubai.
- Hanson, RK. (2013, October). The psychological constructs assessed by static risk factors. Presentation at the 32nd convention of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Chicago, IL.
- Babchishin, KM & Hanson, RK. (2013, October). The characteristics of internet sex offenders: An updated meta-analysis. Presentation at the 32nd convention of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Chicago, IL.
- Helmus, L & Hanson, RK. (2013, October). Risk/needs assessments using STABLE-2007 and Risk-Matrix-2000. Presentation at the 32nd convention of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Chicago, IL.
- Lehmann, RJB, Goodwill, AM, Hanson, RK, & Dahle, K-P. (2013, September). Using crime scene information to detect psychologically meaningful risk factors in cases of child molestation. Presentation at the European Association of Psychology and Law Conference, Coventry, UK.
- VanZuylen, H, Sheahan, C, & Hanson, RK. (2013, June). Static-99 and RRASOR predict recidivism among developmentally delayed sexual offenders: A cumulative meta-analysis. Presentation at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Quebec.

Helmus, L., & Hanson, RK (2013, June). How should we talk about the accuracy of risk scales? Presentation at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Quebec.

Hanson, RK (2013, May). Étude de la validité de construit des échelles actuarielles statiques: les facteurs de risque statiques sont des indicateurs de dimensions psychologiques associées à la récidive. Intervention au 7^{me} Congrès internationale francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Québec, PQ, Canada.

Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR (2012, October). The reliability and validity of STABLE-2007: A review of the research. Presentation at the 31st Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Denver, CO.

Helmus, L. & Hanson, RK (2012, October). Dynamic risk assessment using STABLE-2007: Updated follow-up and new findings from the Dynamic Supervision Project. Presentation at the 31st Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Denver, CO.

Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK (2012, October). When is a sex offender no longer a sex offender? Presentation at the 31st Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Denver, CO.

Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2012, October). Preselection effects can explain variability in sexual recidivism base rates in Static-99R and Static-2002R validation studies. Presentation at the 31st Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Denver, CO.

Hanson, RK (2012, June). The assessment and treatment of sexual offenders. Presentation at Expertisecentrum Forensische Psychiatrie Conference on the Future of Forensic Care: Solutions Worth Sharing, Utrecht, Holland.

Hanson, RK (2011, November). Percentile ranks for Static-99/R and Static-2002/R. Presentation at the 30th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Toronto, Ontario.

Hanson, RK. (2011, June). Calculating and presenting percentile ranks for the risk of crime and violence. Second North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Toronto.

Seto, MC, Hanson, RK, & Babchishin, KM. (2011, March). Child pornography offenders: Contact offending history and risk of recidivism. Paper presented at the 4th International Congress of Psychology and the Law, Miami, FL.

Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (2010, October). Even Highly Correlated Measures Can Add Incrementally to Risk Prediction: Comparing Static-99R and Static-2002R. Presentation at the 29th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Phoenix, Arizona.

- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (2010, October). Adjusting Recidivism Estimates on the Basis of Time Free. Presentation at the 29th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Hanson, RK (2010, June). How should we report the accuracy of risk assessments for crime and violence? Presentation at the Annual Convention of Canadian Psychological Association, Winnipeg.
- Cortoni, F, Hanson, RK, & Coache, M. (2009, November). Recidivism rates of female sexual offenders: A meta-analytic review. Presentation at the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.
- Helmus, L., Thornton, D., & Hanson, RK (2009, October). Should Static-99 recidivism estimates be adjusted based on age at release? A multi-sample exploration. Presentation at the 28th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Dallas.
- Thornton, D., Helmus, L., & Hanson, RK (2009, October). Does Static-2002 fully allow for the effects of age on release? Presentation at the 28th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Dallas.
- Hanson, RK, & Helmus, L. (2009, October). Methods for combining historical and psychological risk factors: An example using Static-2002 and STABLE-2007. Presentation at the 28th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Dallas.
- Hanson, RK (2009, June). The Growing Pains of Actuarial Risk Assessment for Sexual Offenders. Presentation at the Annual Convention of Canadian Psychological Association, Montreal.
- Cortoni, F, & Hanson, RK (2009, May). Les principes d'évaluation du risque de récidive. Atelier au 5^{me} Congrès internationale francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Montréal, Quebec.
- Cortoni, F, Hanson, RK, & Coache, M. (2009, May). Les délinquantes sexuelles : prévalence et récidive. Communication scientifique au 5^{me} Congrès internationale francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Montréal, Quebec.
- Hanson, RK, & Barsetti, I. (2009, May). L'utilité et la valeur de l'évaluation des facteurs dynamiques dans l'évaluation du risque de récidive sexuelle. Atelier au 5^{me} Congrès internationale francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Montréal, Quebec.
- Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2008, October). The stability of recidivism for Static-2002 risk categories. Presentation at the 27th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Harris, AJR, Helmus, L, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2008, October). Are new norms needed for Static-99? Presentation at the 27th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Atlanta, Georgia.

- Mann, RE, Hanson, RK, & Thornton, D. (2008, October). What should be assessed in sexual offender risk assessments? Presentation at the 27th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Bourgon, G., & Hanson, RK (2008, September). Meta-analysis of sex offender treatment efficacy: The importance of methodological quality and treatment quality. Presentation at the European Society of Criminology, Edinburgh, UK.
- Nunes, KL., Hanson, RK, Firestone, P., Moulden, H., Greenberg, D. M., & Bradford, J. M. (2007, November). Denial predicts recidivism for some sexual offenders. In K. L. Nunes (Chair), A closer look at the relationship between denial and recidivism. Symposium at the 26th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Diego, California.
- Harris, AJR, & Hanson, RK. (2007, November). Dynamic Supervision Project Outcomes: Risk Assessment Partnerships with Multiple Provinces and States Presentation at the 26th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Diego, California.
- Helmus, L, & Hanson, RK. (2007, November). A Multi-Site Comparison of the Validity and Utility of Static-99 and Static-2002 for Risk Assessment. Presentation at the 26th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Diego, California.
- Hanson, RK, & Bourgon, G. (June, 2007). Meta-analysis of sexual offender treatment outcome studies: Distinguishing quality studies from quality treatment. Presentation at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa.
- Bourgon, G, Hanson, RK, & Bonta, J. (June, 2007). Risk, Need, and Responsivity: A heuristic for evaluating the "quality" of offender interventions. Presentation at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Ottawa.
- Helmus, L., & Hanson, RK (June, 2007). The Accuracy of Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence Offenders: A Meta-Analysis. Presentation at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services, Montreal, Canada.
- Harris, A.J.R., & Hanson, R.K (2006, September). The dynamic supervision of sexual offenders: Updated data 2006. Presentation at the Annual Treatment and Research Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Chicago, IL.
- Harris, A.J.R., & Hanson, R.K (2005, November). Dynamic assessment beyond static: Value added? Presentation at the Annual Treatment and Research Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Price, S., Hanson, R.K., & Andrews, D.A. (2005, November). Automatic processing of sexual information: A Stroop replication study. Presentation at the Annual Treatment and Research Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

- Hanson, RK (October, 2005). L'évaluation de risque de récidive chez les délinquants sexuels dans la communauté : Facteurs statiques, stables et aigus. Presentation at the Troisième congrès international francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Hull-Gatineau, Canada.
- Price, S., Hanson, RK, & Andrews, D.A. (June, 2005). Measuring the deviant schema of sexual offenders: A Stroop replication study. Presentation at the Annual Convention of Canadian Psychological Association, Montreal.
- Hanson, RK. (June, 2005). The assessment of criminogenic needs of sexual offenders by community supervision officers: Reliability and validity. Presentation at the Annual Convention of Canadian Psychological Association, Montreal.
- Cortoni, F., & Hanson, RK. (October, 2004). A review of the sexual recidivism rates of female offenders. Presentation at the 23rd Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Albuquerque.
- Hanson, RK (October, 2004). The future of sexual offender treatment outcome research: Introduction. Presentation at the 23rd Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Långström, N., & Hanson, R.K. (June, 2004). Hypersexual behavior in the general population: Risk factors and correlates. International Association of Sex Research, Helsinki, Finland.
- Thomas, T., Harris, AJR, Forth, A. E., & Hanson, RK (June, 2004). Static and dynamic factors: Predicting recidivism in adult sexual offenders. Presentation at the Annual Convention of Canadian Psychological Association, St. John's.
- Price, S., & Hanson, RK (June, 2004). Sexual abuse screening procedures for positions of trust with children. Presentation at the Annual Convention of Canadian Psychological Association, St. John's.
- Hanson, RK, Thornton, D., & Price, S. (2003, October). How much do the observed recidivism rates underestimate the actual rates? Presentation at the 22th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, St. Louis.
- Thornton, D., & Hanson, RK (2003, October). Models of real re-offence rates: Clinical implications. Presentation at the 22th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, St. Louis.
- Hanson, RK, & Morton, K. E. (2003, June). Recidivism risk factors for sexual offenders: An updated meta-analysis. Presentation at the Canadian Psychological Association Annual Convention, Hamilton, Ontario.

Harris, A.J.R., & Hanson, R.K. (2003, June). Improving the standard of probation and parole supervision of community-based sexual offenders: The Dynamic Supervision Project. Presentation at the Canadian Psychological Association Annual Convention, Hamilton, Ontario.

Hanson, RK (2002, May). Static-99, RRASOR and SONAR. Presentation at the Canadian Psychological Association Annual Convention, Vancouver, B.C.

Hanson, RK. (2002, May). Constructing empirically based risk scales: Balancing breadth and efficiency. Presentation at the Canadian Psychological Association Annual Convention, Vancouver, B.C.

Hanson, RK. (2001, November). Do sexual offenders burn out? Data from 10 recidivism studies. Presentation at the 20th Annual Research and Treatment Conference of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, San Antonio, Texas.

Broom, I, Hanson, RK, & Stephenson, M. (2001, June). An evaluation of community sex offender treatment programs in the Pacific Region. Presentation at the Canadian Psychological Association's Annual Convention, Saint Foy, Quebec.

Hanson, RK, & Harris, AJR (2001, January). La prévision de risque chez les délinquants sexuels: Un programme de recherche. Présentation au Premier congrès international francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Québec (Québec).

Hanson, RK, & Wallace-Capretta, S. (2000, June). A multi-site study of treatment for abusive men. Presentation at the Canadian Psychological Association, Ottawa.

Hanson, RK. (2000, May). Measuring change in sex offenders. Presentation at the 6th International Conference on the Treatment of Sexual Offenders, Toronto, Ontario.

Conference Presentations (1984 to 1999)

During this period, I gave 50 presentations at professional conferences, on topics including personality theory, social psychology, the reliability and validity of psychological tests, and the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders, mentally disordered offenders, and abusive men.

A selection of invited addresses, conference plenaries, and other noteworthy presentations.

Alberta Hospital Edmonton Grand Rounds (February 10, 2021). Via Zoom. Reassessment of recidivism risk in the community.

Texas Council on Sex Offender Treatment, 28th Annual Conference, San Marcos, Texas (March 8, 2020). What really needs to change: Understanding the risk relevant propensities for sexual recidivism.

British Psychological Society, Forensic Division Annual Conference, Liverpool, UK. (June, 2019). Assessing sexual recidivism risk many years after the index offence.

Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers.

How much intervention is enough? (with Robert McGrath). October, 2018, Vancouver, B.C.
Standardized risk categories for individuals convicted of sexual offences. November, 2016, Orlando, FL.
What works: The principles of effective interventions with offenders. September, 2006, Chicago, IL.
Confronting clergy abuse: Consulting at the Vatican (with WL Marshall & M Kafka). October, 2003, St. Louis, Missouri.
The effectiveness of treatment for sexual offenders: Report of the ATSA Collaborative Data Research Committee. November, 2000.

International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders.

Release from the 'Sex Offender' Label: Years Offence Free and Dynamic Reassessment. September, 2018, Vilnius, Lithuania.
Development of non-arbitrary risk categories for improving risk communication in sexual offenders. September, 2016, Copenhagen, Denmark .
The characteristics of online sex offenders. September, 2012, Berlin, Germany.
A meta-analysis of sexual offender treatment outcome studies. September, 2010, Oslo, Norway.
Dynamic risk assessment for sexual offenders on community supervision. September, 2006, Hamburg, Germany
Empirical evidence of sex offender treatment efficacy. September, 2002, Vienna, Austria.

Canadian Academy of Psychiatry and Law, Winter Conference, Vancouver, B.C. (March, 2016). The assessment and treatment of sexual offenders: Recent research from the STATIC Development Team.

American Psychology-Law Society, Atlanta, Georgia. (March, 2016). Standardized offender risk levels in corrections and forensic mental health.

University of Toronto, Annual Forensic Research Day, Penetanguishene, Ontario. (April, 2015). Can the numbers tell us who is safe? Reflections on the development of forensic risk assessment.

New York State Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, Albany, New York. (May, 2014). When is a sexual offender no longer a sex offender? Risk reduction based on time offence-free in the community.

New Zealand Psychological Association Convention, Auckland, New Zealand. (September, 2013). Developing non-arbitrary metrics for risk communication.

University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand (September, 2013). Primed to punish: Altruistic punishment as motivation for vindictive rape.

Winterschool Research in Forensic Psychology, Seeon, Bavaria, Germany. (February, 2013). Altruistic punishment as motivation for vindictive rape.

Trauma and Transformation: The Catholic Church and the Sexual Abuse Crisis, Montreal. (October, 2011). Sexual offenders inside and outside the Church.

Second North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Toronto. (June, 2011). The assessment and treatment of sexual offenders.

Centre international de criminologie comparée, Université de Montréal, Montreal. (March, 2009). Improving psychological risk assessments for crime and violence.

International Summer Conference: Research in Forensic Psychiatry, Regensburg, Germany (June, 2008). Chronic propensities and current manifestations: Measuring change in the recidivism risk of sexual offenders.

Canadian Psychological Association – Criminal Justice Section. (June, 2006). A framework for violence risk assessment: Static, stable and acute factors.

Congrès international francophone sur l'agression sexuelle, Hull-Gatineau, Canada. (October, 2005). L'évaluation de risque et évolution des pratiques.

Scottish Prison Service, Edinburgh (September, 1995 and 2003) Sexual offender recidivism.

NOTA Annual Convention (UK): Keynote addresses in 1995 (Cambridge), 1998 (Glasgow), 2003 (Edinburgh) and 2019 (Belfast) . NOTA Scotland (Stirling, 2009).

Karolinska Institut, Stockholm (August, 2003). Assessing the recidivism risk of sexual offenders.

Conference on the Abuse of Children and Young People by Catholic Priests and Members of Religious Orders, Vatican (2003, April). Sexual abuse screening procedures for positions of trust with children; risk assessment for identified offenders.

International Conference for Judicial and Clinical Treatment of Sexual Offenders, Taipei, Taiwan (2002, November). Risk markers for recidivism of sex offenders.

Understanding and Managing Sexually Coercive Behavior: A New York Academy of Sciences Conference, Washington, DC. (2002, June). Sex offender recidivism risk: What we know and what we need to know.

Conférence de consensus Psychopathologie et traitements actuels des auteurs d'agression sexuelle, Paris, France. (2001, November). Facteurs de risque de récidive sexuelle : caractéristiques des délinquants et réponse au traitement.

Università Pontificia Salesiana, Rome, Italy. (2001, November). Evaluation and treatment of sexual offenders.

National Joint Committee of Senior Criminal Justice Officials, Sault Ste. Marie. (May, 2001). Sex offenders: Risk factors and treatment outcome.

American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, Vancouver, B.C. (October, 2000). Using research to improve risk assessments for sex offenders.

Annual Residential Meeting UK College of Forensic Psychiatry, Amsterdam (February, 99). Characteristics of Abusive Men.

Regroupement des intervenants en matière d'agression sexuels (RIMAS), Québec (September, 1998). Indicateurs de la récidive chez les agresseurs sexuels dans la communauté.

Home Office Sex Offender Treatment Conference, Coventry, U.K. (September, 1994). Assessing empathy in sexual offenders.

Therapeutic Intervention with Sex Offenders, Gander, Newfoundland. (1991, June). Keynote address: Recent research on the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders.

Sex Offenders and Their Victims Conference, Toronto. (1989, November). Characteristics of sex offenders who were sexually abused as children.

Graduate Student Supervision

Brankley, AE. (2019). A taxometric analysis of pedophilia in adult males convicted of sexual offences: Evidence for a taxon. (Ph.D., Psychology, Ryerson University, co-supervision with Alasdair Goodwill).

Lee, SC. (2018). Cross-cultural validity of actuarial risk assessment instruments for individuals in North America with a history of sexual offending: Static-99R and Static-2002R. (Ph.D., Psychology, Carleton University, co-supervision with Adelle Forth).

Brouillette-Alarie, S. (2016). L'évaluation du risque de récidive des agresseurs sexuels: vers une approche centrée sur les construits psychologiques. (Ph.D., Criminologie, Université de Montréal, co-direction avec Jean Proulx).

Babchishin, KM. (2014). Sex offenders do change on risk-relevant propensities: Evidence from a longitudinal study of the ACUTE-2007. (Ph.D., Psychology, Carleton University, co-supervision with Kevin Nunes).

Price, S. (2006). A modified Stroop task with sexual offenders: A replication of a study. (M.A., Psychology, Carleton University).

Kerry, G. (2001). Understanding and predicting intimate femicide: An analysis of men who kill their intimate female partners. (Ph.D., Psychology, Carleton University).

Dickie, I. (1998). An information processing approach to understanding sympathy deficits in sexual offenders. (M.A., Psychology, Carleton University).

Rooney, J. (1998). Predicting attrition from treatment programs for male batterers. (M.A., Psychology, Carleton University).

External Examiner

Moore, L. (2019). Static risk assessment of sexual offenders in New Zealand: Predictive accuracy, classification of risk, and the moderating effect of time offence-free in the community. (Ph.D.). University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Brassard, V. (2015). La réinsertion sociale, le réseau social et les trajectoires d'abandon de la carrière criminelle des délinquants sexual adults : Une étude prospective longitudinale. (Maitrise). Université de Laval., Québec.

Carpentier, J. (2009). Adolescents auteurs d'abus sexuels: carrière criminelle et facteurs associés. (Ph.D.). École de criminologie, Université de Montréal.

Eccleston, L. (2001). Violent offenders' failure on parole – personality and dynamic risk factors. (D. Psych.) University of Melbourne.

Cooper, H. (2000). Long-term follow-up of a community-based treatment program for adolescent sex offenders. (M.A.) Psychology Department, Lakehead University, Ontario.

Jordon, S. A. (1999). An exploration of risk factors for aggression in relationships. (Ph.D.) Psychology Department, University of Ottawa, Canada.

Palmer, W. (1996). Enhancing parole prediction using current, potentially dynamic predictors, a continuous longitudinal criterion, and event history analysis. (Ph.D.) Psychology Department, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Qualified as an expert witness

Superior Court of New Jersey, Somerset County. 2021. Sexual recidivism rates, risk assessment, residual risk when offence-free in the community. (Registrant M.H. Megan's Law).

Magistrates Court of Tel Aviv, Yafo, Israel. 2021. Scientific evidence concerning the evaluation of sexual recidivism risk (Criminal v Dor).

Cour de Québec. 2020. Validation of violence risk assessment tools for individuals of Inuit Heritage. (R. v. Kritik [Salowatseak]).

U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida. 2020. Sexual recidivism rates, risk assessment, residual risk when offence-free in the community (Does v. Swearigan, 18-cv-24145-KMW)

Supreme Court of the State of Oregon. 2020. Sexual offender recidivism, risk assessment, residual risk when offence-free in the community (Culbertson; CA A168062; SC S066714).

Supreme Court of the State of California, 2020. Amici Curiae brief concerning sexual offender recidivism risk and online sexual offending (Gadlin).

U.S. District Court of New Jersey, 2019. Sexual offender recidivism, risk assessment, residual risk when offence-free in the community (C.K.)
Supreme Court of the United States, 2019. Amici Curiae brief concerning sexual offender recidivism risk and online sexual offending (USA v. Haymond).
Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board, 2018, 2019. Risk assessment for individual's registration level.
Supreme Court of the United States, 2018. Amici Curiae brief concerning sexual offender recidivism risk and residency restrictions (Vasquez v. Foxx).
U.S. District Court of New Jersey, 2018. Sexual offender recidivism, risk assessment, residual risk when offence-free in the community (Kolton)
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, Colorado, 2018. Amici Curiae brief concerning sexual offender recidivism risk (Millard, Knight & Vega v. Rankin)
Court of Common Pleas, Pennsylvania, 2018. Sexual offender recidivism, risk assessment, residual risk when offence-free in the community (Torsilieri, CP-15-CR-0001570-2015)
Supreme Court of the United States, 2018. Amici Curiae brief concerning sexual offender recidivism risk (Gundy v. United States)
Court of Queen's Bench, Province of Alberta, 2017. Sexual offender recidivism, risk assessment (Ndhlovu; sexual offender registry)
Federal Court of Canada (Ontario), 2016. Sexual offender risk assessment (G; sexual offender registry)
Federal Court of Canada (British Columbia), 2016. Construction and evaluation of criminal recidivism risk assessment tools (Ewert)
U.S. District Court, Middle District of Alabama, 2016/2018 (challenge to Alabama's registry restrictions)
State of Wisconsin, 2015, 2016. Sexual offender risk assessment (Static-99/R norms)
U.S. District Court District of New Hampshire, 2015. Sexual offender risk assessment (time free effects)
Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board, 2014, 2016. Internet sexual offenders.
Superior Court of the State of Washington for Yakima County, 2013. Sexual offender risk assessment (civil commitment)
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, 2012. Sexual offender risk assessment (time free effects; internet free speech)
Washington State, 2007. Evaluation of sexual offenders
Provincial Court of Manitoba, 2004. Community supervision of sexual offenders (Long term offender)
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 2002, 2004. Sex offender risk assessment
Provincial Court, New Brunswick, 2002, Sex offender risk assessment (Dangerous Offender Hearing)
Superior Court of the State of Arizona, 2000. Sex offender risk assessment
State of California, 1998. Sex offender risk assessment

Testimony for Legislative Review Committees

Government of Canada, Senate Committee on National Security and Defence, June, 2021. A federal framework to reduce recidivism (Bill-228).
Government of Canada, Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, February, 2012. Assessment and treatment of sex offenders.
Government of Canada, House of Commons, Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, February, 2011. Recidivism risk of sex offenders.

Government of Canada, House of Commons, Standing Committee on Justice, Human Rights, Public Safety, and Emergency Preparedness, May, 2005. Assessment and treatment of sex offenders.

Dissemination through popular media

I have been regularly consulted by reporters and my research findings has been presented in a wide range of popular media outlets, including the *Economist*, *Scientific American*, *Scientific American: Mind*, *New York Times*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Wall Street Journal*, *CBC Radio (national and regional)*, *CBC Television*, *CTV*, *Fox News* (live interview), *Globe and Mail*, *Chatelaine*, and *the National Post*.

Associate Editor

Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 1999 – 2010

Editorial Board

Criminal Justice and Behavior, 2006 -

Journal of Sexual Offender Civil Commitment: Science and the Law, 2005 - 2008

Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 2010 –

Sexual Offending: Theory, Research, and Prevention, 2020 -

Reviewer

I have been an an ad hoc reviewer for the following journals:

American Psychologist; *Archives of Sexual Behavior*; *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*; *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*; *Cognitive Therapy and Research*; *Criminal Justice and Behavior*; *Criminologie*; *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*; *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*; *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*; *Journal of Criminal Justice*; *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*; *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*; *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*; *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*; *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*; *Journal of Strategic and Systemic Therapy*; *Justice Quarterly*; *Law and Human Behavior*; *Legal and Criminological Psychology*; *Nature: Human Behaviour*; *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*; *Psychological Assessment*; *Psychological Bulletin*; *Professional Psychology*; *Psychology, Crime, & Law*; *Sexual Abuse*.

Granting agencies:

Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany), Ontario Mental Health Foundation, Fonds pour la Formation de Chercheurs et l'Aide à la Recherche (Québec), Fonds de la recherche en santé (Québec), National Science Foundation (US), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and Volkswagen Foundation (Germany).

And book publishers:

American Psychological Association; Oxford University Press; Wiley.

Memberships in Professional Associations (current)

SAARNA: Society for the Advancement of Actuarial Risk Need Assessment

- President (2020 - present)

Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers

- Board of Directors, Chair of Research Committee (2009 – 2012)

Canadian Psychological Association

- Secretary/Treasurer for the Criminal Justice Section (1996 – 2018)

International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders

- Scientific Advisor Committee (2000 - present)

Ontario College of Psychology (since 1987)

National/International Working Groups, Scientific Committees and Advisory Boards

Current:

Centre International de Criminologie Comparée (Montréal) – Collaborator-member (2010 to present).

Dutch Ministry of Justice, Expertise Center for Forensic Psychiatry. Scientific Council (2010 to present).

Forensic Psychology Research Centre, Carleton University (Ottawa). Research Associate (2013 to present).

Singapore National Council of Social Service, Research Consultant (2020 to present).

Hong Kong Correctional Services. Advisory Board/Accreditation (2018 to present).

Previous:

American Psychiatric Association. Advisor to the DSM-V Sexual Disorders Workgroup (2009-2013).

Correctional Service of Canada. Accreditation Panel (1998 – 2006).

Her Majesty's Prison Service (United Kingdom). Advisory Board/Accreditation Panel (1993 – 1999; 2000 – 2001).

Hong Kong Correctional Services – Honorary Advisor of the Construction of Risks and Needs Assessments Tools for Sex Offenders (2010 to 2016).

Safer Society Press (Vermont, USA). Advisory Board (1995 – 1997; 1999 – 2000; 2007 to 2017).

Singapore Ministry of Social and Family Development. International Research Advisor. (2014 – 2020).

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada – Committee Member (2011 - 2013).

Società Internazionale di Psicologia Giuridica (Rome; International Society of Psychology and Law). Scientific Committee (2008 to 2014).

Solicitor General Canada. Sexual Offender Working Group Member (1988).

Swedish Council on Technology Assessments in Health Care (SBU). External advisor (2010 – 2011, 2013).

Selected National/International consultation and training

TBS Review Board, Utrecht, Holland – 2009, 2012

New York State Office of Mental Health – 2009

Vatican, Holy See - 2003

R.K. Hanson, Ph.D.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Public defenders - 2002
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Sex Offender Registry Board – 2000
Sex Offender Commitment Defenders Association – 2000
Singapore, Ministry of Social and Family Development - 2018
Wisconsin Sex Offender Treatment Network, 1998/2000 (video training tapes)
State of California, Department of Mental Health - 1997 – 2011, 2014, 2017
Parole Board of Canada – 1996 - 2012

As well, I have provided periodic training workshops for various Canadian and US federal and state organisations (e.g., RCMP, State of Colorado, U.S. Department of Justice, State of Georgia).

Certified Master Trainer in the Static-99R, Static-2002R, STABLE-2007 and ACUTE-2007 risk tools.

Canadian government language competency in French E/C/B

EXHIBIT B

REGISTRANT GROUPS

This chart summarizes how we identified the registrants in various groups that were used for purposes of data analysis, as well as how we identified the subclasses.

Group	Who Is Included	How the Group Was Identified in the Data	Estimated Number of Registrants
Primary Class/Total Registrants	People who are or will be subject to registration under SORA.	We began with all registrants for whom we received data, and identified a total of 53,605 people with unique registration numbers. We then removed registrants who no longer live, work or attend school in Michigan, and who do not have a Michigan registrable conviction on or after July 1, 2011.	45,145
In Michigan Group	Registrants who live, work, or attend school in Michigan, including people who are incarcerated.	The “status” fields included here are: absconder, active, employment only, homeless, incarcerated, pending out of state, pending review, school only, and whereabouts unknown.	44,154 (98% of Primary Class)
In Community Group	Registrants who live, work or attend school in Michigan, and are not incarcerated.	The “status” fields included here are: absconder, active, employment only, homeless, pending out of state, pending review, school only, and whereabouts unknown.	35,235 (80% of In Michigan Group)

Incarcerated Group	Registrants who are incarcerated.	The status field here is: incarcerated.	8,919 (20% of In Michigan Group)
Left Michigan Group	Registrants who no longer live, work or attend school in Michigan, but who are required to register because they have a Michigan registrable conviction on or after July 1, 2011. <i>See</i> M.C.L. § 28.723(3). These registrants are not subject to ongoing reporting requirements or public registration.	The status field here is: out of state. In addition, we excluded individuals who do not have a Michigan registrable conviction on or after July 1, 2011.	991 (2% of Primary Class)
Michigan Conviction Group	Registrants with Michigan convictions.	We identified all people who had at least one registrable offense where the entry in the field for “conviction state” was Michigan.	42,294 (94% of Primary Class)
Pre-2011 Ex Post Facto Subclass	Members of the primary class who committed offenses requiring registration before July 1, 2011.	We identified all people where the “committed” date field (or fields if there are multiple offenses) was before July 1, 2011, and who did not have any registrable offenses committed on or after July 1, 2011. If the committed date field was blank, the “convicted” date field was used.	31,249 (69% of Primary Class)

Retroactive Extension of Registration Subclass	Members of the primary class who were retroactively required to register for life as a result of amendments to SORA.	To determine membership in this subclass, we had to run a series of queries that identify people who are currently required to register for life, but whose registrable offenses, at the time committed, did not result in lifetime registration. <i>See</i> Exhibit 1 for a detailed explanation. Because of the complexity of the statutory changes, as well as the complexity of the data, these numbers are not exact, but rather are the best estimates we could make within the available time.	People with Michigan convictions: 15,582 (35% of Primary Class) Total counting Michigan and non-Michigan convictions: 16,723 (37% of Primary Class)
Barred from Petitioning Subclass	Members of the primary class who are ineligible to petition for removal from the registry and for whom ten or more years will have elapsed since the date of their conviction for the registrable offense(s) or from their release from any period of confinement for that offense(s), whichever occurred last, and who (a) have not been convicted of any felony or any registrable offense since; (b) have successfully completed their assigned periods of supervised release, probation,	Due to the complexity of the analysis, limitations in the data sets, the need to match various data sets, and time constraints, we have not yet been able to estimate the number of people in this subclass.	Unknown at this time.

	or parole without revocation at any time of that supervised release, probation, or parole; and (c) have successfully completed an appropriate sex offender treatment program, if successful completion of a sex offender treatment program was a condition of the registrant's confinement, release, probation, or parole.		
Non-Sex Offense Subclass	Members of the primary class who are or will be subject to registration for an offense without a sexual component including convictions for violating M.C.L. § 750.349 [other than convictions for violating M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(c) or M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(f)], § 750.349b, § 750.350, or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction	We first identified all members of the primary class with convictions for violating: • M.C.L. § 750.349 [other than convictions for violating M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(c) or M.C.L. § 750.349(1)(f)], • M.C.L. § 750.349b, and • M.C.L. § 750.350. Then, to estimate the number of people with “substantially similar” non-sex offenses in other jurisdictions, we calculated what percent of the Michigan Conviction Group had convictions for non-sex offenses (0.7%). We then applied	People with Michigan convictions: 276 People with substantially similar offenses in another jurisdiction: Estimated to be 22. Total: 298

		that percentage to the total number of people with non-Michigan convictions to estimate the number of people subject to registration for non-sex offenses from other jurisdictions.	
Plea Bargain Subclass	Members of the primary class who gave up their right to trial and pled guilty to a registrable offense in Michigan and who, as a result of retroactive amendments to SORA, (a) were retroactively subjected to SORA even though there was no registration requirement at the time of their plea; or (b) had their registration terms retroactively extended beyond that in effect at the time of their plea.	Due to the complexity of the analysis, limitations in the data sets, the need to match various data sets, and time constraints, we have not yet been able to estimate the number of people in this subclass.	Unknown at this time.
Post-2011 Subclass	Members of the primary class who committed the offense(s) requiring registration on or after July 1, 2011.	We identified all members of the primary class, where the “committed date” field had a date on or after 7/1/2011. If the committed date field was blank, the “conviction date” field was used.	13,848 (31% of Primary Class)
Non-Michigan Offense Subclass	Members of the primary class who are or will be subject to sex offender registration under Mich. Comp. Laws 28.722(r)(x);	We identified all primary class members who have a conviction or adjudication from a jurisdiction other than Michigan.	3,100 (7% of Primary Class)

	(t)(xiii); (v)(viii); or 28.723(1)(d), for a conviction or adjudication from a jurisdiction other than Michigan.		
--	--	--	--

EXHIBIT 1:
IDENTIFICATION OF
RETROACTIVE EXTENSION OF REGISTRATION SUBCLASS

This class is defined as members of the primary class who were retroactively required to register for life as a result of amendments to SORA. To determine membership in this subclass, we had to run a series of queries to identify people who are currently required to register for life, but whose registrable offenses, at the time committed, did not result in lifetime registration.

Because we did not receive data about prior registration terms or about which class members had their registration terms extended, we tried to identify the subclass by looking to alterations in SORA over time. In other words, we needed to identify all individuals who were convicted of registrable offenses within a particular date range (when specific prior versions of SORA were in effect) and who are now required to register for life. We then excluded those whose offenses required them to register as lifetime registrants under the statute in effect at the time of their offense. Because offense commission data was incomplete, we used conviction date data.

The date and offense parameters were provided to us by class counsel based on their review of the legislative history of SORA. Due the complexity of the statutory changes over time, these parameters are approximations, and do not account for every instance in which a person may have been retroactively required to register. Citations to the relevant statutes are provided below.

Analysis for Michigan Conviction Group

1. We first identified all people within the Michigan Conviction Group who are subject to lifetime registration.
2. Within that group, we then identified those who were convicted for their only registrable offense(s) prior to October 1, 1995. Because the initial version of SORA did not come into effect until that date, people with offenses before that date were not subject to registration at all at the time of their offense.
3. For the remaining people who were convicted of a registrable offense on or after October 1, 1995, we excluded the following individuals whose offenses were already subject to lifetime registration at the time they were committed:

- a. People who were convicted of their first registrable offense on or after October 1, 1995, and before September 1, 1999, and who were convicted of a second or subsequent registrable offense after October 1, 1995. *See* Mich. Pub. Act 295, §5(4) (1994).
 - b. People who were convicted of a registrable offense(s) on or after September 1, 1999, and before October 1, 2002, and whose registrable offense was for any of the following offenses.
 - i. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520b (criminal sexual conduct in the first degree) (including all subsections).
 - ii. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520c (criminal sexual conduct in the second degree) (including all subsections).
 - iii. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.349, if the victim was less than 18 years of age (kidnapping) (including all subsections).
 - iv. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.350 (leading away of a child) (including all subsections).
 - v. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.145c(2) or (3) (production or distribution of child sexually abusive material).
 - vi. An attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense described in (i) to (v) above. (The way the data was provided, the searches above included attempts or conspiracy.)
 - vii. A second or subsequent offense after October 1, 1995 (meaning having been convicted of more than one registrable offense, at least one of which involved a conviction after October 1, 1995).¹
- See* Mich. Pub. Act 85, § 5(7) (1999).
- c. People who were convicted for a registrable offense or offenses on or after October 1, 2002, and before July 1, 2011, and whose registrable offense was for any of the following offenses.
 - i. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520b (criminal sexual conduct in the first degree) (including all subsections).
 - ii. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.520c(1)(a) (criminal sexual conduct in the second degree, person under 13) (only this subsection)

¹ The statute here has further parameters, which were too complex to include.

- iii. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.349, if the victim was less than 18 years of age (kidnapping) (including all subsections).
- iv. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.350 (leading away of a child) (including any subsections).
- v. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.145c(2) or (3) (production or distribution of child sexually abusive material).
- vi. An attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense described in (i) to (v) above. (The way the data was provided, the searches above included attempts or conspiracy.)
- vii. A second or subsequent offense after October 1, 1995 (meaning having been convicted of more than one registrable offense, at least one of which involved a conviction after October 1, 1995).²

See Mich. Pub. Act 542, § 5(7) (2002).

- d. People who were convicted of a registrable offense of offenses on or after July 1, 2011, are subject to lifetime registration, and:
 - i. Who have more than one conviction for a registrable offense.³
 - ii. Whose only registrable offense(s) are on or after July 1, 2011.

See Mich. Pub. Act 17 § 2(v) (2011).

- 4. After excluding the individuals in No. 3, we were left with people whose offenses were committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who were not subject to lifetime registration at the time their offense was committed.
- 5. We added No. 2 and No. 4 to identify people with Michigan convictions who likely had their registration terms retroactively extended to life.

Analysis for People with Convictions From Other Jurisdictions

Because the Michigan State Police has not recorded what out-of-state offenses it considers “substantially similar” to in-state offenses, we could not determine

² The statute here has further parameters, which were too complex to include.

³ The statutory provision itself requires lifetime registration for people in Tier II who are subsequently convicted of a Tier I or Tier II offense. Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.722(u)(i). A person in Tier I who is subsequently convicted of Tier I or Tier II offense is not automatically subject to lifetime registration. The criteria used here thus may exclude some individuals who were retroactively extended to life, thereby reducing the number of individuals in the subclass. However, due to the complexity of the data, we used this approximation.

precisely which people with out-of-state convictions would no longer be subject to registration or would have shorter registration terms if amendments to SORA had not retroactively extended their registration terms to life. However, we were able to estimate the number of individuals impacted as follows:

We calculated that 15,582 people, or 36.8% of the 42,294 people in the Michigan Conviction Group, have had their registration term retroactively extended to life. Applying that same percentage to the 3,100 people with non-Michigan convictions (the Non Michigan Offense Subclass), we estimate that 1,141 people with non-Michigan convictions are members of the Retroactive Extension of Registration Subclass.

Totals

We estimate that there are 16,723 people in the Retroactive Extension of Registration Subclass (15,582 people in the Michigan Conviction Group and 1,141 people with non-Michigan offenses). Thus, approximately 37% of the total class are members of the Retroactive Extension of Registration Subclass. This is a rough estimate, subject to revision.

Exhibit B:

SORA Summary of Restrictions

**Obligations, Disabilities, and Restraints
Imposed by Michigan’s
2021 Sex Offender Registration Act¹**

Table of Contents

1. Requirement to Provide Personal Information	2
2. Public Disclosure of Personal Information.....	4
3. Restrictions on Residency	5
4. Restrictions on Employment	6
5. Requirement to Create Biometric and Appearance Information	7
6. Restrictions on Travel	7
7. Restrictions on Education.....	8
8. Restrictions on Vehicle Use or Ownership	9
9. Restrictions on Internet Usage.....	9
10. Requirements for Supervision by Law Enforcement.....	10
11. Requirements for Reporting to Law Enforcement Within Three Days	12
12. Financial Obligations	13
13. Affirmative Obligations to the Secretary of State	13
14. Penalties for Failure to Comply.....	14

¹ This document lists only affirmative obligations, disabilities and restraints imposed directly by Michigan’s Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, M.C.L. § 28.721 *et.seq.* It does not include other affirmative obligations, disabilities and restraints that are triggered by an individual’s status as a registrant, but that are contained in other Michigan laws and regulations, or in the laws and regulations of the federal government, other states, or local governments. Those restrictions are too extensive to be compiled here.

1. Requirement to Provide Personal Information

Registrants Must Provide:

- a. Legal name and any aliases, nicknames, ethnic or tribal names, or other names by which the individual is or has been known.²
- b. Social Security number and any Social Security numbers or alleged Social Security numbers previously used.³
- c. Date of birth and any alleged dates of birth previously used.⁴
- d. The address where the individual resides or will reside.⁵
- e. The name and address of any place of temporary lodging used or to be used during any period in which the individual is away, or is expected to be away, from his or her residence for more than 7 days, including the dates when the temporary lodging is used or to be used.⁶
- f. The name and address of each employer, including any individual who has agreed to hire or contract for the individual's services.⁷
- g. The name and address of any person who has agreed to hire or contract with the individual for his or her services.⁸
- h. The general areas where the individual works and the normal travel routes taken by the individual in the course of his or her employment if the individual lacks a fixed employment location.⁹
- i. The name and address of any school being attended.¹⁰
- j. The name and address of any school that has accepted the individual as a student that he or she plans to attend.¹¹
- k. All telephone numbers, including but not limited to residential, work and mobile phone numbers, registered to the individual.¹²
- l. All telephone numbers, including but not limited to residential, work and mobile phone numbers, used by the individual.¹³

² M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(a).

³ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(b).

⁴ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(c).

⁵ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(d).

⁶ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(e).

⁷ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(f).

⁸ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(f).

⁹ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(f).

¹⁰ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(g).

¹¹ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(g).

¹² M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(h).

¹³ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(h).

- m. All electronic email addresses assigned to the individual, if the individual was required to be registered after July 1, 2011.¹⁴
- n. All electronic email addresses used by the individual, if the individual was required to be registered after July 1, 2011.¹⁵
- o. All internet identifiers, meaning all designations used for self-identification or routing in internet communications or posting, registered to the individual, if the individual was required to be registered after July 1, 2011.¹⁶
- p. All internet identifiers, meaning all designations used for self-identification or routing in internet communications or posting, used by the individual, if the individual was required to be registered after July 1, 2011.¹⁷
- q. The license plate number and description of any vehicle owned by the individual.¹⁸
- r. The license plate number and description of any vehicle operated by the individual.¹⁹
- s. Driver's license number or state personal identification card number.²⁰
- t. A digital copy of the individual's passport and other immigration documents.²¹
- u. Occupational and professional licensing information, including any license that authorizes the individual to engage in any occupation, profession, trade, or business.²²
- v. Written documentation of employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status when individual enrolls or discontinues enrollment at an institution of higher education.²³
- w. A summary of convictions for listed offenses recorded by the registering authority. That summary includes all listed offenses, regardless of when the conviction occurred, including where the offense occurred and the original charge if the conviction was for a lesser offense.²⁴

¹⁴ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(i).

¹⁵ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(i).

¹⁶ M.C.L. §§ 28.722(g); 28.727(1)(i).

¹⁷ M.C.L. §§ 28.722(g); 28.727(1)(i).

¹⁸ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(j).

¹⁹ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(j).

²⁰ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(k).

²¹ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(l).

²² M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(m).

²³ M.C.L. §§ 28.727(1)(r), 28.724a(5).

²⁴ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(n).

- x. A complete physical description of the individual recorded by the registering authority.²⁵

2. Public Disclosure of Personal Information

- a. Information that must be made available on a public internet website, searchable by name, village, city, township, county, zip code, and geographical area, includes:²⁶
 - i. Legal name.²⁷
 - ii. Aliases.²⁸
 - iii. Nicknames.²⁹
 - iv. Ethnic or tribal names.³⁰
 - v. Other names by which the individual is or has been known.³¹
 - vi. Date of birth.³²
 - vii. Address of residence.³³
 - viii. Address of employment, including the address of any individual who has agreed to hire or contract with the registrant for services.³⁴
 - ix. Address of any school being attended.³⁵
 - x. Address of any school that has accepted individual as a student that he or she plans to attend.³⁶
 - xi. License plate number and description of any vehicle owned by the individual.³⁷
 - xii. License plate number and description of any vehicle operated by the individual.³⁸
 - xiii. Brief summary of convictions for listed offenses.³⁹

²⁵ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(o).

²⁶ M.C.L. § 28.728(7).

²⁷ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(a).

²⁸ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(a).

²⁹ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(a).

³⁰ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(a).

³¹ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(a).

³² M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(b).

³³ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(c).

³⁴ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(d).

³⁵ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(e).

³⁶ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(e).

³⁷ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(f).

³⁸ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(f).

³⁹ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(g).

- xiv. Complete physical description of the individual.⁴⁰
 - xv. Photograph of the individual.⁴¹
 - xvi. The text of the provision of the law that defines the criminal offense for which the individual is registered.⁴²
 - xvii. Registration status.⁴³
-
- c. The old SORA prohibited publication of a person's email addresses and electronic identifiers. The new SORA permits such information to be posted on the public website.⁴⁴
 - d. Any member of the public may subscribe to electronic notifications for any initial registrations and changes in registration within a designated area or geographic radius designated by the subscribing member of the public.⁴⁵
 - e. In addition to the public website, access to the above information is also available for inspection by any member of the public during regular business hours at a department post, local law enforcement agency, or sheriff's department.⁴⁶

3. Restrictions on Residency

Registrants Must:

- a. Register the address where the individual resides or will reside.⁴⁷
- b. If the individual does not have a residential address, the individual must identify the location or area used or to be used by the individual in lieu of a residence or, if the individual is homeless, the village, city, or township where the person spends or will spend the majority of his or her time.⁴⁸
- c. The address where the individual resides is made available on the public internet website for adult Tier II and III registrants.⁴⁹

⁴⁰ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(h).

⁴¹ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(i).

⁴² M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(j).

⁴³ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(k).

⁴⁴ Compare M.C.L. 28.728(3)(e) (2020), with Public Act 295 (2020).

⁴⁵ M.C.L. § 28.730(3).

⁴⁶ M.C.L. § 28.730(2).

⁴⁷ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(d).

⁴⁸ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(d).

⁴⁹ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(c); (4).

- d. Report in person or in a manner prescribed by the Michigan State Police (MSP) within three business days when the individual changes or vacates his or her residence or domicile.⁵⁰ The MSP requires in-person reporting.⁵¹
- e. Report within three business days when the individual intends to temporarily reside at any place other than his or her residence for more than 7 days.⁵²
- f. Report within three business days before the individual changes his or her domicile or residence to another state.⁵³ The new state and the new address, if known, must be provided at the time of reporting.⁵⁴

4. Restrictions on Employment

Registrants Must:

- a. Register the name and address of each employer or any person who has agreed to hire or contract with the individual for his or her services.⁵⁵
- b. Register the general areas where the individual works and the normal travel routes taken by the individual in the course of his or her employment if the individual lacks a fixed employment location.⁵⁶
- c. The address where the individual works is made available on the public internet website for adult Tier II and III registrants.⁵⁷
- d. Report in person in person or in a manner prescribed by the MSP within three business days when the individual changes his or her place of employment.⁵⁸ The MSP requires in-person reporting.⁵⁹
- e. Report in person in person or in a manner prescribed by the MSP within three business days when the individual discontinues employment.⁶⁰ The MSP requires in-person reporting.⁶¹

⁵⁰ M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(a).

⁵¹ See MSP Registrant Notice, https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/SORA_Notification_720161_7.pdf.

⁵² M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(b).

⁵³ M.C.L. § 28.725(7).

⁵⁴ M.C.L. § 28.725(7).

⁵⁵ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(f).

⁵⁶ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(f).

⁵⁷ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(d), (4).

⁵⁸ M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(b).

⁵⁹ See MSP Registrant Notice, available at https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/SORA_Notification_720161_7.pdf.

⁶⁰ M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(b).

⁶¹ See Explanation of Duties

- f. Although it is not apparent from the text of the statute, the MSP-created Explanation of Duties form provided to registrants states that the requirements for reporting employment include volunteer work.⁶²

5. Requirement to Create Biometric and Appearance Information

Registrants Must:

- a. Provide fingerprints to the registering authority.⁶³
- b. Provide palm prints to the registering authority.⁶⁴
- c. Have a photograph taken by the Secretary of State, which shall make the photograph available to the Michigan State Police.⁶⁵
- d. Have a new photograph taken whenever the license or identification card is renewed.⁶⁶
- e. Have another photograph taken within 7 days if, according to the registering authority, the photograph on file does not match the individual's appearance sufficiently to properly identify him or her from the photograph.⁶⁷

6. Restrictions on Travel

Registrants Must:

- a. Organize any travel so that the individual is still able to comply with requirements for regular in-person reporting (*e.g.*, Tier III registrants with a birthdate in January must not travel over periods that would take them away from their home for all of January, or all of April, or all of July, or all of October).⁶⁸
- b. Report within three business days when the individual intends to temporarily reside at any place other than his or her residence for more than 7 days, and provide the name and address of any place of temporary lodging used or to be used during any period in which the individual is away, or is expected to

⁶² See Form RI-004, Michigan Sex Offender Registration/Verification Update, §§ VII, 6.b, https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3500---,00.html.

⁶³ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(q).

⁶⁴ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(q).

⁶⁵ M.C.L. §§ 28.725a(8), 28.727(1)(p).

⁶⁶ M.C.L. §§ 28.725a(8), 28.727(1)(p).

⁶⁷ M.C.L. § 28.725a(5).

⁶⁸ M.C.L. § 28.725a(3).

be away, from his or her residence, including the dates when the temporary lodging is used or to be used.⁶⁹

- c. Report in person to the local registering authority at least 21 days before he or she travels to another country for more than 7 days.⁷⁰
- d. Report in person to the local registering authority at least 21 days before he or she changes his or her domicile to another country.⁷¹
- e. The new country and, if known, the new address must be reported at the time of reporting.⁷²

7. Restrictions on Education

- a. Michigan resident registrants must:
 - i. Report in person within three business days where his or her new residence or domicile is located if the individual enrolls as a student.⁷³ The MSP requires in-person reporting.⁷⁴
 - ii. Report in person within three business days where his or her new residence or domicile is located if the individual discontinues enrollment as a student.⁷⁵ The MSP requires in-person reporting.⁷⁶
 - iii. Pay the \$50.00 registration fee upon reporting.⁷⁷
 - iv. Present to the local registering authority written documentation of employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status. Documentation may include, a W-2 form, pay stub, written statement by an employer, a contract, or a student identification card or transcript.⁷⁸
- b. Michigan non-resident registrants must:
 - i. Report within three business days in person to the campus registering authority if the individual enrolls as a student.⁷⁹

⁶⁹ M.C.L. §§ 28.725(2)(b); 28.727(1)(e).

⁷⁰ M.C.L. § 28.725(8).

⁷¹ M.C.L. § 28.725(8).

⁷² M.C.L. § 28.725(8).

⁷³ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(2), 28.725(1)(c), 28.724a(3)(b).

⁷⁴ See MSP Registrant Notice, available at https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/SORA_Notification_720161_7.pdf.

⁷⁵ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(2), 28.725(1)(c), 28.724a(3)(b).

⁷⁶ See MSP Registrant Notice, available at https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/SORA_Notification_720161_7.pdf.

⁷⁷ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(5), 28.725a(6), 28.727(1).

⁷⁸ M.C.L. § 28.724a(5).

⁷⁹ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(1)(a), 28.724a(3)(b).

- ii. Report within three business days in person to the campus registering authority if the individual discontinues enrollment as a student.⁸⁰
- iii. Pay the \$50.00 registration fee upon reporting.⁸¹
- iv. Present to the local registering authority written documentation of employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status. Documentation may include, a W-2 form, pay stub, written statement by an employer, a contract, or a student identification card or transcript.⁸²
- c. School information is made available to the public on the public internet website for Tier II and III registrants.⁸³

8. Restrictions on Vehicle Use or Ownership

- a. A registrant must report any change in vehicle information within three business days.⁸⁴
- b. Vehicle information is made available to the public on the public internet website.⁸⁵

9. Restrictions on Internet Usage

Registrants whose underlying offense occurred after July 1, 2011, must:

- a. Register all electronic email addresses assigned to the individual.⁸⁶
- b. Register all electronic email addresses used by the individual.⁸⁷
- c. Register all internet identifiers, meaning all designations used for self-identification or routing in internet communications or posting, registered to the individual.⁸⁸

⁸⁰ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(1)(a), 28.724a(3)(b).

⁸¹ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(5), 28.725a(6), 28.727(1).

⁸² M.C.L. § 28.724a(5).

⁸³ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(e); (4).

⁸⁴ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

⁸⁵ M.C.L. § 28.728(2)(f).

⁸⁶ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(i).

⁸⁷ M.C.L. § 28.727(1)(i).

⁸⁸ M.C.L. §§ 28.722(g); 28.727(1)(i).

- d. Register all internet identifiers, meaning all designations used for self-identification or routing in internet communications or posting, used by the individual.⁸⁹
- e. Within three business days, report any change in electronic mail address information.⁹⁰
- f. Within three business days, report any change in internet identifiers, meaning all designations used for self-identification or routing in internet communications or posting, used by the individual.⁹¹
- g. The old SORA prohibited publication of a person's email addresses and electronic identifiers. The new SORA permits such information to be posted on the public website.⁹²

10. Requirements for Supervision by Law Enforcement

- a. Registrants must, in addition to other reporting requirements, report in person to the local registering authority:
 - i. Tier I: Once per year during the month of one's birth for 15 years.⁹³
 - ii. Tier II: Twice per year on the schedule below for 25 years.⁹⁴

Birth Month	Reporting Months
January	January and July
February	February and August
March	March and September
April	April and October
May	May and November
June	June and December
July	January and July
August	February and August
September	March and September
October	April and October

⁸⁹ M.C.L. §§ 28.722(g); 28.727(1)(i).

⁹⁰ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

⁹¹ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

⁹² Compare M.C.L. 28.728(3)(e) (2020), with Public Act 295 (2020).

⁹³ M.C.L. §§ 28.725a(3)(a), 28.725(11).

⁹⁴ M.C.L. §§ 28.725a(3)(b), 28.725(12).

November	May and November
December	June and December

iii. Tier III: Four times per year on the schedule below life.⁹⁵

Birth Month	Reporting Months
January	January, April, July, and October
February	February, May, August, and November
March	March, June, September, and December
April	April, July, October, and January
May	May, August, November, and February
June	June, September, December, and March
July	July, October, January, and April
August	August, November, February, and May
September	September, December, March, and June
October	October, January, April, and July
November	November, February, May, and August
December	December, March, June, and September

b. Registrants must, at the above regularly scheduled visits:

- i. Verify domicile or residence.⁹⁶
- ii. Verify all registration information.⁹⁷
- iii. Provide whatever documentation is required by the registering authority to prove residency or domicile, including, but not limited to driver's license, state personal identification card, voter registry card, utility bill, or other bill.⁹⁸
- iv. Provide whatever documentation is required by the registering authority to prove employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status, including but not limited to a W-2 form, pay stub or written statement by an employer, a contract, or a student identification card or student transcript.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ M.C.L. §§ 28.725a(3)(c), 28.725(13).

⁹⁶ M.C.L. § 28.725a(3).

⁹⁷ M.C.L. § 28.725a(4).

⁹⁸ M.C.L. § 28.725a(7).

⁹⁹ M.C.L. § 28.724a(5).

- v. Have another photograph taken within 7 days if, according to the registering authority, the photograph on file does not match the individual's appearance sufficiently to properly identify him or her from the photograph.¹⁰⁰

11. Requirements for Reporting to Law Enforcement Within Three Days

Individuals must report within three business days in person¹⁰¹ to their registering authority when the individual:

- a. Changes or vacates his or her residence or domicile.¹⁰²
- b. Changes his or her place of employment.¹⁰³
- c. Discontinues employment.¹⁰⁴ Although not apparent from the text of the statute, the Explanation of Duties form provided to registrants states that the requirement to report in person within three days of obtaining, changing, or discontinuing employment includes volunteer work.¹⁰⁵
- d. Changes his or her name.¹⁰⁶
- e. Enrolls as a student (to campus registering authority).¹⁰⁷
- f. Discontinues enrollment as a student (to campus registering authority).¹⁰⁸
- g. If, as part of his or her course of studies, the individual is present at any other location in Michigan or throughout the United States (to campus registering authority).¹⁰⁹
- h. If the individual discontinues his or her studies at any other location in Michigan or throughout the United States (to campus registering authority).¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁰ M.C.L. § 28.725a(5).

¹⁰¹ In some cases the statute provides that the registrant “shall report in person, or in another manner as prescribed by the department.” M.C.L. § 28.725(1). Although no rules have been promulgated, the notice sent by the MSP to registrants indicates that the changes listed here must be reported in person. See MSP Registrant Notice, available at https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/SORA_Notification_720161_7.pdf.

¹⁰² M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(a).

¹⁰³ M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(b).

¹⁰⁴ M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(b).

¹⁰⁵ See Form RI-004, Michigan Sex Offender Registration/Verification Update, §§ VII, 6.b, https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3500---,00.html.

¹⁰⁶ M.C.L. § 28.725(1)(d).

¹⁰⁷ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(1)(a), 28.724a(3)(b).

¹⁰⁸ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(1)(a), 28.724a(3)(b).

¹⁰⁹ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(1)(b), 28.724a(3)(b).

¹¹⁰ M.C.L. §§ 28.724a(1)(b), 28.724a(3)(b).

- i. Before the individual changes his or her domicile or residence to another state. The new state and, if known, the new address must be reported at the time of reporting.¹¹¹

Individuals must report within three business days in a manner prescribed by the MSP when:

- a. Any vehicle information changes.¹¹²
- b. Any electronic mail address changes (for individuals required to be registered after July 1, 2011).¹¹³
- c. Any changes to internet identifiers, meaning all designations used for self-identification or routing in internet communications or posting (for individuals required to be registered after July 1, 2011).¹¹⁴
- d. Any changes to telephone numbers registered to or used by the individual.¹¹⁵
- e. The individual intends to temporarily reside at any place other than his or her residence for more than 7 days.¹¹⁶

12. Financial Obligations

- a. Must pay an initial \$50.00 registration fee, and an annual \$50 fee thereafter.¹¹⁷

13. Affirmative Obligations to the Secretary of State

Registrants Must:

- a. Maintain a valid Michigan driver's license, or an official state issued personal identification card with the individual's current address, unless the individual is homeless.¹¹⁸
- b. Report to the Secretary of State within seven days from incarceration to have his or her digitized photograph taken if the photograph taken for his or her driver's license is more than two years old or his or her appearance has

¹¹¹ M.C.L. § 28.725(7).

¹¹² M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

¹¹³ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

¹¹⁴ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

¹¹⁵ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(a).

¹¹⁶ M.C.L. § 28.725(2)(b).

¹¹⁷ M.C.L. §§ 28.725a(6), 28.727(1).

¹¹⁸ M.C.L. § 28.725a(7).

changed; have a new photograph taken whenever the registrant renews his or her license or state ID if his or her appearance has changed.¹¹⁹

14. Penalties for Failure to Comply

- a. Willful violation of the Act is a felony punishable by:¹²⁰
 - i. Up to 4 years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of \$2,000.00 for the first conviction of a violation of the registration act.¹²¹
 - ii. Up to 7 years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of \$5,000.00 for the second conviction of a violation of the registration act.¹²²
 - iii. Up to 10 years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of \$10,000.00 for the third or greater conviction of a violation of the registration act.¹²³
 - iv. Mandatory revocation of probation for any individual on probation.¹²⁴
 - v. Mandatory revocation of youthful trainee status for any individual assigned to youthful trainee status.¹²⁵
 - vi. Mandatory rescission of parole for any individual released on parole.¹²⁶
- b. Willful failure to comply with any of the following is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years and/or a maximum fine of \$2,000.00:¹²⁷
 - i. Maintain a valid Michigan driver's license, or an official state issued personal identification card with the individual's current address.¹²⁸
 - ii. Report within seven days to the Secretary of State upon release from incarceration to have his or her digitized photograph taken if the photograph taken for his or her driver's license is more than two years old or his or her appearance has changed; have a new photograph taken whenever the registrant renews his or her license or state ID.¹²⁹

¹¹⁹ M.C.L. § 28.725a(8).

¹²⁰ M.C.L. § 28.729(1).

¹²¹ M.C.L. § 28.729(1)(a).

¹²² M.C.L. § 28.729(1)(b).

¹²³ M.C.L. § 28.729(1)(c).

¹²⁴ M.C.L. § 28.729(5).

¹²⁵ M.C.L. § 28.729(6).

¹²⁶ M.C.L. § 28.729(7).

¹²⁷ M.C.L. § 28.729(2).

¹²⁸ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(7).

¹²⁹ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(8).

- iii. Tier I Individuals: Report once per year during birth month for fifteen years, and:¹³⁰
 - 1. Verify domicile or residence.¹³¹
 - 2. Verify all registration information.¹³²
 - 3. Verify written documentation of employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status.¹³³
 - 4. Have another photograph taken within seven days if the photograph on file does not match the appearance sufficiently to properly identify him or her from the photograph.¹³⁴
- iv. Tier II Individuals: Report twice per year on a schedule set by birth month for 25 years, and:¹³⁵
 - 1. Verify domicile or residence.¹³⁶
 - 2. Verify all registration information.¹³⁷
 - 3. Verify written documentation of employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status.¹³⁸
 - 4. Have another photograph taken within seven days if the photograph on file does not match the appearance sufficiently to properly identify him or her from the photograph.¹³⁹
- v. Tier III Individuals: Report four times per year on a schedule set by birth month for life, and:¹⁴⁰
 - 1. Verify domicile or residence.¹⁴¹
 - 2. Verify all registration information,¹⁴²
 - 3. Verify written documentation of employment status, contractual relationship, volunteer status, or student status,¹⁴³ and

¹³⁰ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(3)(a), 28.725(11).

¹³¹ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(3).

¹³² M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(4).

¹³³ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(5), 28.724a.

¹³⁴ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(5).

¹³⁵ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(3)(b), 28.725(12).

¹³⁶ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(3).

¹³⁷ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(4).

¹³⁸ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(5), 28.724a.

¹³⁹ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(5).

¹⁴⁰ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(3)(c), 28.725(13).

¹⁴¹ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(3).

¹⁴² M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(4).

¹⁴³ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(5), 28.724a.

4. Have another photograph taken within seven days if the photograph on file does not match the appearance sufficiently to properly identify him or her from the photograph.¹⁴⁴
- c. Willful failure to sign a registration and notice is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 93 days and/or a maximum fine of \$1,000.00.¹⁴⁵
- d. Willful refusal or failure to pay the \$50.00 registration fee within 90 days is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days.¹⁴⁶
- e. The court shall revoke the probation of a probationer who willfully violates the act.¹⁴⁷
- f. The court shall revoke the youthful trainee status of a trainee who willfully violates the act.¹⁴⁸
- g. The parole board shall rescind the parole of a parolee who willfully violates the act.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁴ M.C.L. §§ 28.729(2), 28.725a(5).

¹⁴⁵ M.C.L. § 28.729(3).

¹⁴⁶ M.C.L. § 28.729(4).

¹⁴⁷ M.C.L. § 28.729(5).

¹⁴⁸ M.C.L. § 28.729(6).

¹⁴⁹ M.C.L. § 28.729(7).